THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, overcast with occasional showers. Temps, 10-20 (50-68). Thursday, variable. LONDON: Wednesday, cloudy with rain. Temps, 7-13 (45-55). Thursday, similar. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Wednesday, cloudy. Temps, 3-18 (37-64). NEW YORK: Wednesday, sunny. Temps, 7-15 (45-59).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 I.Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	D.2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Dm. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Dm
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

No. 29,909 * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1979 Established 1887

Experts Question Safety At 43 U.S. Nuclear Plants

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT) — The government's senior advisory committee on reactor safety has concluded that the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant in Pennsylvania indicates that it would be "very difficult" for the operators at 43 of the nation's 72 operating reactors to understand and properly control similar kinds of accidents because it is possible that their pressure gauges are misleading.

The far-reaching conclusion of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards was contained in a letter to Joseph Hendrie, the chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The analysis and recommendations suggest that the advisory committee concluded that the accident at the Three Mile Island reactor near Harrisburg raised technical and procedural problems for the 43 pressurized-water reactors and was not simply a question of an error by the operator, Metropolitan Edison Co.

The advisory committee recommended that new kinds of instruments on all pressurized-water reactors be provided quickly to give operators "an unambiguous indication of the level of fluid in the reactor vessel." This is important because, unless the uranium fuel rods are kept cool, they can crack and release radiation.

Misunderstanding

According to commission investigators, a misunderstanding about the amount of cooling water in the Pennsylvania reactor apparently prompted the operators to close down manually the emergency core-cooling system, causing parts of the fuel rods to overheat.

The advisory group further said that "early consideration should be given also to provide remotely controlled means for venting high points in the reactor system, as practical." This recommendation apparently was aimed at providing a means to vent large hydrogen bubbles such as the one that formed in the Pennsylvania reactor, which could have caused an explosion.

The committee said, "Our study of the accident at Three Mile Island has shown that it is very difficult for a pressurized-water reactor plant operator to understand and properly control the course of an accident involving a small break in the reactor coolant system accompanied by other abnormal conditions."

There are 71 commercial reactors in the United States, but one has been closed for alterations. The Department of Energy operates two noncommercial reactors. Pressurized-water reactors are one of the two basic kinds of reactors made in the United States. The manufacturers using this approach are Babcock & Wilcox Co., the Westinghouse Electric Co. and Combustion Engineering. The other major manufacturer, General Electric Co., makes what is called the boiling-water reactor.

The conclusions of the committee were transmitted to Mr. Hendrie in a letter dated last Saturday that has not yet been made public by the nuclear commission. A copy of the letter was obtained by The New York Times.

Subject of Debate

The problem of the possibly misleading instruments on pressurized-water reactors has been a subject of debate among nuclear engineers for more than a year. In January of last year, for example, Carl Michelson, a senior nuclear expert with the Tennessee Valley Authority, wrote a paper that concluded that "the pressurized level is not considered a reliable guide as to core cooling conditions. No other primary side level indication is provided."

Mr. Michelson added that a full pressurizer may convince the operator of a reactor to stop the high-pressure water pumps and watch for a loss of water. "Although this response appears desirable, a full pressurizer may not always be a good indication of high water level in the reactor coolant system."

The hypothetical problem raised by Mr. Michelson in his paper appears very similar to an important part of the accident sequence at the Three Mile Island reactor. On the day that the accident at that reactor began, however, an official of the nuclear commission stated his lack of concern about the possible consequences of such problems.

In a memorandum dated March 28, the commission's expert said that the loss of water level indication in the pressurizer could be considered to deviate from commission standards "because this level indication provides the principal means of determining the primary coolant inventory. However, provision of a level indication that would cover all anticipated occurrences may not be practical."

Manufacturer's Stand

The March 28 memorandum was from Norman Moseley, the director of the division of reactor operations, to Dudley Thompson, the executive officer for support in the inspection and enforcement division.

In the technical language of engineers, Babcock & Wilcox also has indicated that the pressurizer problem was unimportant. In a letter written last Aug. 9, Ivan Green, the site operations manager for the manufacturer, said that the pressurizer level and another system provided assurance "that the reactor coolant system is filled." The advi-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

High Cancer Rate Reported Near U.S. Nuclear Arms Site

BERKELEY, Calif., April 10 (NYT) — People who live downwind from the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant near Denver have substantially higher cancer rates than Denver area residents who are not exposed to the plant's plutonium emissions, according to a report made public yesterday by the director of the health department of Jefferson County, where Rocky Flats is situated.

The study showed that men living up to 13 miles downwind, or generally east, of the plant had a testicular cancer rate 140 percent higher than would be expected on the basis of cancer statistics for Denver-area residents. Throat and liver cancer rates for these men were 60 percent higher than expected, and their rates of leukemia and lung and colon cancer were 40 percent higher.

The study showed that in the area up to 13 miles downwind from the plant, overall cancer rates were 24 percent higher than expected in men and 10 percent higher in women. In the area 18 to 24 miles downwind from the plant, overall cancer rates were 8 percent higher in men and 4 percent higher in women.

The study was conducted by Dr. Carl Johnson, a physician and epidemiologist who, in addition to his post as county health director, also is an associate clinical professor of preventive medicine at the University of Colorado Medical School in Denver.

Colorado Data

Dr. Johnson based his study on data on the incidence of cancer for the period from 1969 to 1971 that were collected by the Colorado Regional Cancer Center for the National Cancer Institute. The data reflected cancer rates among 595,226 whites who live up to 24 miles downwind from Rocky Flats and for 423,866 whites in the Denver area who are not exposed to the plant's plutonium emissions.

The study was controlled for variables other than plutonium exposure that might have affected cancer rates, such as socio-economic status, occupation, air pollution and cigarette smoking, Dr. Johnson said.

The Rocky Flats facility, which covers 10 square miles, is the only U.S. facility producing the plutonium cores used in nuclear weapons. It is 16 miles northwest of Denver and is operated for the U.S. government by the Rockwell International Corp.

The findings reported by Dr. Johnson contradict a 1977 environmental impact statement, prepared by the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration, that said radiation from plutonium emissions at Rocky Flats had the potential to cause only one cancer death and one genetic defect among the 1.6 million persons living in the Denver area. The Johnson study indicates that there have been 501 unexpected cancer cases downwind from Rocky Flats.

In addition to what the study called "routine plutonium emissions that began in 1953," the Rocky Flats plant released high concentrations of plutonium into the atmosphere in 1957, 1968, 1969 and 1974. In 1957, a fire at the plant resulted in a release of plutonium in amounts 19,000 times the present maximum set by the Department of Energy, which took over the functions of the Energy Research and Development Administration in 1977, the report said.

Plutonium is regarded as among the most dangerous of radioactive substances, far more potentially hazardous than the materials reported to have been released from the nuclear power plant at Three Mile Island near Harrisburg, Pa.

Dr. Johnson said the higher incidence of testicular cancer in men exposed to plutonium was particularly significant because scientists employed at Rocky Flats have shown in animal studies that ingested plutonium tends to collect in the testes. Based on the statistics for testicular cancer in the Denver area, Dr. Johnson said, one would expect to find 17 cases of testicular cancer among the men living downwind from the plant. He found 40 cases, he said.

The higher cancer rates showed a direct relationship to an increasing concentration of plutonium in the soil, the report said. Higher rates of cancers of the tongue, stomach, ovary, brain, pancreas and thyroid were also found in the plutonium-exposed population.



Associated Press

Ronald Black, his wife, Yvonne, and their 18-month-old daughter, Lisa Marie, return home to Middletown, Pa., after Gov. Richard Thornburgh said the area was safe.

Pennsylvania Crisis 'Over'

WASHINGTON, April 10 (WP) — The federal official in charge of the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant said yesterday that the crisis is over, and Pennsylvania Gov. Richard Thornburgh said that it was safe for pregnant women and young children to return to the five-mile area around the site.

Mr. Thornburgh also lifted the order that he issued two weeks ago closing 23 schools within the five-mile radius and said that there was no threat to health from milk or drinking water in the area.

Harold Denton, the senior federal official at Three Mile Island, said, "I consider the crisis is over today with regard to the status of the core," the part of the power plant that contains the nuclear fuel rods.

He also said that it would be several days before the plant, damaged in an accident on March 28, could be brought to what the experts call a cold shutdown, when the temperature in the plant is below the boiling point of water.

Technicians were continuing to draw gas, mainly hydrogen, out of the circulating radioactive water that is cooling the reactor. To cool the reactor completely, they must reduce the pressure that this cooling water is under. They are concerned that, unless they first draw off the gas, large bubbles could form when the pressure falls.

The gas is being vented into the concrete containment building that houses the reactor. Inside the building, the gas is expected gradually to lose its radioactivity.

Tanzania Reported To Bomb Kampala

NAIROBI, April 10 (UPI) — Tanzanian planes, artillery and rockets struck Kampala today in the heaviest attacks of the war, destroying buildings, disrupting electricity supplies and sending thousands of persons scurrying for cover.

Some residents said that they spotted low-flying Tanzanian MiG-21 planes bombing the outskirts of the city as Tanzanian ground troops unleashed a barrage of artillery and rockets against the capital. Buildings and roads near Kampala's gold-roofed conference center were hit with shells and shrapnel.

There was a direct hit on a mission school on Rubaga Hill in Kampala. The shell blew out the school windows but none of the young girls and boys or the nuns inside was hurt.

Other rockets and artillery slammed into Kololo Hill and other sections of the city.

Despite the fighting, initial reports indicated that there were few casualties, with most people immediately moving off the streets for the nearest shelter. Throughout the day Kampala remained a ghost town.

There was no word on the whereabouts of President Idi Amin, who yesterday was reported at his new field headquarters at Jinja, east of Kampala.

"It's like heavy rain pounding on a tin roof," said a resident in Kampala's Kololo Hill area, in which many embassies are located. "There are nonstop explosions and detonations, very big ones. It is the heaviest artillery attack on the city so far."

Electricity to Kenya, which gets up to 30 percent of its power from Uganda, was briefly interrupted, affecting the entire country — including airports, hospitals, private homes, businesses and even links to the Indian Ocean communications satellite — for a short time.

As conditions in Kampala again became chaotic, Western diplomats who had been scheduled to identify the bodies of four foreigners executed by Ugandan police as Tanzanian mercenaries, said that such identification was now impossible.

"Unfortunately there is no one at the Foreign Ministry," a Western diplomat said. "There is no hope and no chance of getting to the bodies and identifying them at this stage."

Although the Ugandans claimed that the four were mercenaries, it is believed that they were journalists — two Swedes and two West Germans — who were trying to reach Uganda from Kenya via Lake Victoria to cover the war. Those four journalists have not been heard from since Thursday.

The Tanzanian artillery bombardment began at dawn. The first barrage lasted 90 minutes and resumed at midmorning. Residents said that several buildings were hit and that hundreds of windows rattled and broke as the shells from the Soviet-made artillery crashed into the city.

After Bomb Explodes in Tel Aviv

Israel Strikes Bases Of PLO in Lebanon

JERUSALEM, April 10 (WP) — Israeli planes today struck deep into southern Lebanon against Palestinian terrorist bases in the first retaliatory raids since the signing of the Middle East peace treaty.

Just five hours after a terrorist bomb exploded in Tel Aviv's open-air Carmel Market, killing a civilian and wounding 35, Israeli-based fighters swept into Damour, 12 miles south of Beirut, and Ras Al Ein, two miles southeast of the port city of Tyre.

Military authorities said that both targets served as training camps for terrorists of the Palestine Liberation Organization who were recruited from the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River for raids inside Israel.

While air strikes against bases operated by el-Fatah, the military wing of the PLO, have become commonplace, today's attacks were the first since Egypt and Israel signed a peace treaty for a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

'Good Hits'

Although the PLO in Beirut claimed responsibility for the noon bombing, Israeli defense force officials refused tonight to characterize the strike as retaliatory. An army spokesman declined to say how many aircraft were involved, saying only that "good hits" were made by the low-flying aircraft.

"We never define these missions as retaliatory, but of course [the bombing in Tel Aviv] may have an effect on the timing," an army official said.

Damour and Ras Al Ein were described as permanent el-Fatah bases that specialize in training explosives terrorists who cross the open bridges from Israel to Jordan and make their way to Lebanon before returning by the same route to Israel.

The Carmel Market was brimming with shoppers stocking up for the Passover holiday when a passerby noticed a suspicious object near a vegetable stall and notified a civil defense guard. The guard shouted a warning but the bomb exploded before shoppers could find cover, police officials said.

Authorities said that the bomb consisted of about a half kilogram of dynamite, and that many of the wounded suffered wounds from flying debris. Twenty persons were hospitalized tonight.

Police arrested about 30 Arabs in the neighborhood, most of them for protection from enraged crowds of Jewish shoppers, authorities said.

Since the first of the year, there have been 11 terrorist bombings in Israel, resulting in the deaths of seven civilians and the wounding of 169.

The air strike occurred at a particularly sensitive moment for the Israeli government because of diplomatic repercussions resulting from statements attributed to the Egyptian foreign minister, Butros Ghali, to the effect that Egypt may extend assistance to the PLO "because Egypt recognizes the PLO and because under the UN charter the PLO is waging a liberation war."

However, Israeli Foreign Ministry officials emphasized tonight that the air strike was in keeping with a long standing Israeli policy of raiding terrorist bases known by Israeli intelligence to be staging areas for terrorist attacks inside Israel.

PLO Reports More Casualties

TEL AVIV, April 10 (AP) — A PLO spokesman in Beirut reported dozens of casualties in the air raids. A radical Palestinian group said that at least three persons were killed.

The raids were "an obvious reprisal for our heroic operation in the Carmel Market," a PLO spokesman said.

Yasser Arafat, the leader of the PLO, has vowed to escalate the underground war against Israel because of the peace treaty, which the Palestinians regard as a sellout.

"We knew in advance that this would be the price of peace," said the mayor of Tel Aviv, Shlomo Lahat. "But in spite of this, war was a heavier price."

The PLO in Beirut said that its "underground squad" of bombers escaped safely from the Carmel Market. A PLO communique said that Damour took the brunt of the 20-minute bomb-and-rocket runs.

"Palls of black smoke billowed from the town and many houses were destroyed," it said.

In Damour, witnesses said that seven Israeli planes attacked the southern section of the town, setting off fires in some areas believed to be guerrilla training bases.

The PLO communique said that guerrillas answered with heavy anti-aircraft fire. One Palestinian report said that an Israeli jet was hit and seen crashing in flames inside Israel. But the Israeli military said that all the aircraft returned safely.



United Press International

Police explosives experts search for bomb fragments on the bloodstained pavement of the Carmel Market in Tel Aviv.

Miffed at Egypt's Golan Heights Stand

Israel Postpones Official Visits to Cairo

JERUSALEM, April 10 (UPI) — Israel today postponed scheduled visits by two of its ranking ministers to Egypt in the wake of Cairo statements that Egypt might aid Syria in a war if peace talks for regaining the occupied Golan Heights fail.

Israeli government sources said that separate trips by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin have been postponed for at least two weeks.

In Cairo, the government has requested a six-day postponement of a ceremony at which Egypt and Israel will exchange documents ratifying their recently signed peace pact, officials said today.

Officials said that the ceremony originally was scheduled for April 16 at the UN buffer zone separating Egyptian and Israeli armies in the Sinai desert. Egypt wants the date pushed back to April 22.

● Syria reportedly expects the Egypt-Israel pact to collapse within a year. Page 2.

Mr. Weizman was to go to Egypt Sunday to discuss details of the Israeli military withdrawal from Sinai. Mr. Yadin was to leave for Egypt at President Anwar Sadat's invitation sometime after the Passover holiday.

Sources said that the decision to postpone the two trips was made by Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other Cabinet ministers.

In Cairo, U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts called on President Sadat to introduce visiting Sen. William Roth, R.-Del. But diplomatic sources said that the meeting, at Mr. Sadat's Nile Delta Barrages resthouse, offered an opportunity to discuss the Egyptian-Israeli dispute which has triggered a protest from Jerusalem and an advance rejection by Cairo.

It was not known whether Mr. Eilts delivered a letter from Mr. Begin to Mr. Sadat in which he objected to statements by Egyptian government leaders on Cairo's commitments to other Arab states, particularly Syria.

Golan Heights Issue

Reports from Jerusalem said that Mr. Begin's protest to President Sadat was sent through U.S. diplomatic channels.

The dispute over when and if Egypt would join Syria in a war against Israel marked the first political crisis since Egypt and Israel signed their peace treaty on March 26.

The dispute was triggered by Premier Mustapha Khalil's declaration that Egypt would consider a Syrian attempt to recover the occupied Golan Heights as a legitimate war of self-defense that would justify Egyptian assistance.

Israeli government sources said that Mr. Begin sent a letter to protest the remarks by Mr. Khalil and similar statements by State Minister for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali during a 12-hour debate in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Reportedly Pursues Killer-Satellite Ban

Quiet Effort to Conclude Pact In Time for SALT-2 Ceremony

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT) — The administration is mounting a quiet effort to conclude an accord with Moscow limiting killer satellites in time for the signing of a new strategic arms treaty, officials said yesterday.

The hunter-killer space systems, also known as anti-satellite weapons, or ASATs, are designed to track and destroy other orbiting craft, such as communications and spy satellites. Because the United States is heavily dependent on satellites for warning of surprise attack and for many other military missions, administration aides have viewed an accord covering ASATs as an important arms control goal.

Until recently, however, it was not thought that the Soviet Union shared this perspective.

Officials said that at a little-noticed session between U.S. and Soviet negotiators in Bern in February the two sides made progress on an accord that would prohibit either side from undertaking "hostile acts" in outer space. They said that in another session, to be held soon, it was possible that precise constraints on the deployment and testing of ASATs could be agreed.

A White House aide said that the chances were "pretty low" for obtaining a satellite agreement in time for a possible summit meeting next month between President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. While the primary aim of the meeting would be to sign a new strategic arms treaty, the aide said that some senior administration officials wanted to take advantage of it to seek agreement on other arms control measures.

As a result, he reported that there was growing interest in pursuing a satellite accord.

Officials said that if the administration were successful in concluding such an accord, it would represent a substantial achievement. At present, only Russia has deployed killer satellites and in interagency discussions last year, the Defense Department was skeptical of entering into talks on the subject until the United States did so as well.

Meanwhile, despite a second meeting in three days on strategic arms between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, State Department officials discouraged speculation that a new treaty was ready for signing.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Dobrynin met yesterday at the State Department. Following an earlier meeting Saturday, Mr. Dobrynin had said: "We are closer and closer. Very close." After yesterday's session with Mr. Vance, Mr. Dobrynin said: "I can confirm my statement of last Saturday."

Asked to describe the latest meeting, a State Department spokesman repeated word-for-word Mr. Dobrynin's statement of Saturday. He added: "There are some final items that need to be cleared up."

The spokesman said that Mr. Vance and Mr. Dobrynin would meet again soon but that no further session had been scheduled.

Officials said that Moscow's new interest in controlling killer satellites may have stemmed from the administration's decision last year to accelerate development of the country's first anti-satellite weapon. The system, which is being designed by the Vought Corp., would be able to detect enemy satellites and then puncture them at high speeds.

A Pentagon aide said that the program was moving along rapidly and that without an accord on satellites, it could be put into operation as early as 1981.

Officials stressed that while it might be possible for the two sides to agree on a ban on satellites for hostile purposes, it would be preferable to obtain an accord that forced the Soviet Union to dismantle the satellite-equipped rockets it uses for this aim. They said, however, that it would be difficult to achieve such an accord, and that Moscow would be more likely to accept a prohibition on the testing of new satellite systems.

Although Russia has demonstrated a capacity to destroy satellites, Pentagon officials asserted that if the two countries engaged in a satellite race during the next decade, superior U.S. technology would enable the United States to achieve a major edge in space weapons. However, White House aides stressed that a key objective of the current talks was to make a vigorous U.S. anti-satellite program unnecessary.

"We have a real opportunity here to stop the ASAT race while it is only getting under way," an aide said.

Bulgarian Cosmonaut Launched With Russian in Soyuz Mission

MOSCOW, April 10 (AP) — The Soviet Union launched a Bulgarian into space today with a Soviet comrade, Moscow radio reported.

The two aboard the Soyuz mission were identified as Georgi Ivanov, 38, of Bulgaria, and his Soviet commander, Nikolai Rukavishnikov, 46, a veteran of two previous space flights.

The Bulgarian is the fourth non-Soviet cosmonaut launched by the Russians. Earlier flights included a Czechoslovakian, a Pole and an East German.

Mr. Rukavishnikov was believed to be the first cosmonaut to be sent aloft in three Soviet space shots. His first flight was aboard Soyuz-10 on April 11, 1971, and his second was Soyuz-16 launched on Dec. 2, 1974.

The Bulgarian and Russian will link up with two Soviet cosmonauts already in space — flight commander Vladimir Lyakhov and flight engineer Valery Ryumin aboard the orbiting Salyut-6 space station.

Tass reported that launch took place at 8:34 Moscow time.

Mr. Ivanov said that he was dedicating his mission to the 35th anniversary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Meanwhile, because of the introduction of direct television communication between Flight Control and the Salyut-6 space station, cosmonauts Lyakhov and Ryumin were able to watch the launch.

"To watch the launching of a space ship is an impressive event, but to watch while in outer space is something exceptional," Mr. Ryumin was quoted as saying on Soviet television tonight.

In an unusually frank report, Soviet television told its viewers that the Soyuz-33 mission almost was postponed because of a very strong wind that was buffeting the ship just before takeoff. The rocket was said to be shaking, and "for a moment, we thought the flight wouldn't take place," the TV announcer disclosed.

Reappraising Foreign Policy

Region's Instability Causes Uncertainties for Pakistan

By William Borders

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 10 (NYT) — At a time of political uncertainty at home, Pakistan is also, more or less by coincidence, going through a reappraisal of its foreign policy.

The domestic problems, culminating last week in the execution of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, are not directly related to the foreign problems. But all together they add up to a feeling of pervasive instability.

"These are difficult days for Pakistan," an official said in this clean, new capital city, which is always deceptively tranquil because of its isolation from the rest of the country. "Our future is uncertain, to say the least."

The uncertainty of Pakistan's international position is viewed as part of a general instability in this region, at the juncture of three troubled Islamic countries — Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan.

Violent Changes

Pakistan's relations with its two neighbors have been thrown into confusion by the violent changes that they have experienced in the last year. And its relations with the major powers and Asian countries also seem to be changing. The United States, which the Pakistanis used to consider an firm ally, is now regarded as an uncertain friend, as a government spokesman put it the other day.

Even before the U.S. decision last week to halt development aid, people here felt that the United States attached greater importance to building its relationship with India than maintaining it with Pakistan. The U.S.-Pakistani relationship has now been plunged to its lowest point in years as a result of the cutoff of aid, which was based on intelligence reports — denied by the Pakistanis — that they were acquiring the ability to build nuclear weapons.

Pakistan used to be proud of its position as the only real U.S. ally in South Asia. But during the last year it has consciously abandoned that role. And now, following its withdrawal last month from the virtually defunct Central Treaty Organization, Pakistan expects soon to join the nonaligned movement, from which it had previously been excluded.

The withdrawal from the alliance, which coincided with a similar move by the new government in Iran, occurred after Pakistan had become convinced, after the pro-Soviet coup in Afghanistan, that the United States was not planning a big new program of aid to shore up Pakistan against a Soviet threat.

'Supposed Alliance'

"If the United States is not going to treat us as an ally, then we might as well not suffer the disadvantages that this supposed alliance caused us with other states we want to have as friends," a Pakistani diplomat said.

The threat from Afghanistan is a deep concern to the Pakistanis. Before the coup, relations with Afghanistan were better than they had been in years.

"But now it's as if the Soviet Union is on our border," an official said. For their part, the Afghans accuse the Pakistanis of assisting Afghan insurgents who are infiltrating across the border.

China, which has for some time been Pakistan's major Asian ally, is thought to be regarding these shifting diplomatic sands with alarm, as omens of increasing Soviet influence. And Pakistanis tend to view with as much alarm China's recent improvement in relations with India.

In all of this, the most important relationship should logically be that between Pakistan and India, which have fought three wars in the years since they became separate countries. The relationship improved in 1976 and 1977, before the political situation of this area began changing. But now, as a Pakistani diplomat said, "We're just too preoccupied to think as much as we should about making friends with the Indians."

Italy Schedules Dates in June For Elections

ROME, April 10 (NYT) — The government decided today to hold national elections on June 3 and 4. On June 10, Italians will again go to the polls — like citizens in eight other European countries — to elect a European Parliament.

The national voting for a Chamber of Deputies and Senate became necessary after President Sandro Pertini disbanded Parliament on April 2, more than two years before the end of the legislature's constitutional five-year term. A political impasse had prompted the action by the head of state.

Original plans called for the national elections to coincide with the European vote on June 10. However, legal and political difficulties prompted the caretaker Cabinet of Premier Giulio Andreotti today to set an earlier date for choosing a new Parliament.

Japan, Soviet Fish Talks

TOKYO, April 10 (Reuters) — Seiji Mori, director-general of Japan's fishery agency, left for Moscow today in a bid to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on salmon fishing quotas in the northern Pacific.



Associated Press

Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza answered reporters' questions yesterday in Topeka, Kan., where he is visiting his son, a student at Washburn University. He denied that he will not return to his country, where Sandinista rebels are stepping operations with new strikes.

Rebels Said to Retake Nicaragua City, Plan New Drive

MANAGUA, April 10 (UPI) — Sandinista guerrillas dug into the northern city of Esteli today, building barricades and roadblocks to step up their drive to oust Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, residents said.

Late yesterday, hundreds of insurgents retook Esteli, 93 miles north of Managua, which they had occupied for a few hours on Sunday before being driven out by government forces. Elsewhere, at least two National Guardsmen and 28 insurgents were killed in clashes in the north and along the Costa Rican border in the south.

The guerrillas' Sandino Radio said the rebel offensive would be stepped up in the next few days. Residents said the guerrillas were building street barricades to prepare for their all-out drive.

Managua military sources said that about 50 guerrillas also took the town of San Rafael del Norte, near Esteli, while in Leon, 60 miles northwest of Managua, rebels fought Guardsmen but the extent of casualties was not known. Fighting was also reported along the San Juan River in the south.

President Somoza is in Topeka, Kan., visiting members of his family and said he will not be back in Nicaragua until Monday.

Police Torturer Given Reduced Sentence

4 Ex-Officials of Shah Executed in Iran

TEHRAN, April 10 (AP) — Four former officials of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's regime were executed today by firing squads, but revolutionary Islamic tribunals showed their first instance of leniency by giving a police torturer a prison sentence instead of death and freeing 16 others on probation.

Col. Houshang Tavana, a former martial-law administrator in Tehran, was the 20th official of the shah's regime to die since executions resumed on Thursday after a three-week suspension.

State radio also reported that two policemen were executed in the southwestern city of Boroujerd and the local head of the shah's SAVAK secret police was shot in the city of Qazvin, about 93 miles northwest of Tehran.

This brought the total of confirmed executions to 86 since Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's forces overthrew the shah's government two months ago.

Leniency Shown

The first sign of leniency by one of Ayatollah Khomeini's special courts was reported by Pars, the official news agency. It said that Mohammed Ilkhain, accused of torturing prisoners of SAVAK, was sentenced to three years in prison and that was reduced to one year because he repented.

The report said that 16 defendants were released after "very careful investigation" of their cases and were required to post bonds as guarantees of good conduct.

More than 5,000 former officials, military officers and policemen are believed in jail awaiting trial, and the revolutionary government made public yesterday a list of 152 wanted persons still at large. Pars said that two former senators from the southwestern town of Ahwaz have been arrested for questioning.

Merchants Warned

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Khomeini warned merchants that his Islamic courts would punish them if they did not stop profiteering. The black market in butter, cigarettes and other scarce commodities has been flourishing here.

"I request all sellers, especially those who deal in items of everyday need, to stop profiteering and instead implement true Islamic tenets," the Moslem leader said. "I ask all of them to deal more humanely with this nation, which has shed much blood and given away its youths."

Ayatollah Khomeini also stressed the need for improved housing, called on large landholders to make land available for new housing and announced the opening of a special fund to accept donations for housing.

"It is a minimum right of everyone to have housing," he said. "We have arrived at a sensitive point in the revolution, the phase of reconstruction, the phase during which the oppressed and deprived people should profit from the fruits of the revolution."

Israel Delays Cairo Visits

(Continued from Page 1)

the Egyptian parliament on the peace treaty.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan also sent a letter to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance asking for clarification. Mr. Begin attached a copy of Mr. Dayan's letter to the personal note he sent to Mr. Sadat through the U.S. Embassy, the sources said.

Sources said that Mr. Begin has not yet used the direct line to Cairo that has been set up in his Jerusalem office.

An Egyptian government spokesman explained last night that the pledge was conditional, first on the Syrians agreeing to hold peace talks with Israel, which as leaders of the "rejectionist" front, they have refused to do, and second, on Israel's refusal to withdraw from the Golan Heights.

Egypt Approves Treaty

CAIRO, April 10 (AP) — Egypt's 360-member parliament overwhelmingly ratified the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, its annexes and interpretive letters tonight after a two-day debate. The vote was 329 to 13, with 1 abstention and 17 absent.

Carter Is Urged To Oppose Draft

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI) — Thirty-nine members of the House and several national organizations have urged President Carter to oppose any move to reinstate the military draft.

In a letter to Mr. Carter yesterday, the lawmakers said: "The return to the draft, in a time when the United States has chosen to actively pursue the cause of world peace and so soon after the trauma of Vietnam, cannot fail to raise grave doubts and create new alienation among our people."

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Syria Reportedly Expects Mideast Pact to Collapse

By Marvine Howe

DAMASCUS, April 10 (NYT) — Syrian leaders are convinced that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty will fail within a year and that the only viable alternative then will be to return to a collective approach to peace through the United Nations.

They are not proposing UN talks now, but rather as a new direction if peace between Egypt and Israel collapses, as they expect.

The Syrians hope that within a year the United States can be persuaded to alter its Middle East policy, that President Anwar Sadat will abrogate the treaty or be overthrown and that the peace process can be moved back to the United Nations.

In the meantime, Syria is seeking to hold other Arab opponents of the treaty firmly in line, to get the oil-producing nations to go ahead with sanctions against Egypt, to promote the UN alternative among West Europeans and Japan and to keep communications open with the United States. The Syrians feel that even in a UN framework the U.S. voice will still be decisive.

Government sources said that Syrian leaders do not view a military solution as a real option, but they believe that they must strengthen their military forces if they are to persuade Israelis of the need to come to terms.

In line with this theory, the Syrians were reported to have urged Russia, during the Damascus visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on the eve of the treaty's signing, to demonstrate friendship by providing new military aid to counter U.S. promises of arms to Egypt and Israel.

The Soviet response is not known, but, according to diplomatic sources, the two nations agreed to coordinate strategy against the treaty, with the aim of taking the Middle East problem back to the United Nations, where Russia would again have a role.

"The most urgent task now is to foil the treaty and we have the means to do it," the minister of information, Ahmed Iskander, said last week.

He said that his government would enact the resolutions of the Baghdad conference to isolate Mr. Sadat and support Egyptian opposition to Mr. Sadat's policies.

The Syrian official did not cite violence as one of the ways to combat the treaty, but he implicity condoned recent threats by the Palestine Liberation Organization, saying: "The Palestinians have lost all their rights under the U.S.-sponsored agreements and therefore they have the right to attack American interests."

As to whether the Arabs would resort to an oil embargo, Mr. Iskander said: "It is not yet the time to use the oil weapon but it will not be excluded if other means fail."

Syrian officials said that any foreign support for Mr. Sadat would be considered a sign of hostility to the rest of the Arab world.

At the same time, Damascus has doubled its efforts to persuade West Europeans to take a more independent stand on the Middle East question, arguing that the U.S. initiative is not the way to peace but rather to more instability.

Mr. Iskander expressed the hope that France, which alone among the West Europeans has expressed reservations about the treaty, would lead an independent European trend away from the U.S. position.

He said that he believed that if the Conservatives won power in Britain, their Middle East policy would change because "they are more concerned about British national interests."

Moscow Charges Pakistan Aiding Afghan Rebels

MOSCOW, April 10 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today accused the government of Pakistan of providing training areas for counterrevolutionaries preparing attacks on Afghanistan and charged that the United States, Egypt and China were behind the program.

"Twelve camps were set up in Pakistan, and counterrevolutionaries are being trained there. About 5,000 saboteurs are being used for organizing anti-government actions in practically all Afghan provinces bordering on Pakistan," Pravda said.

In Tehran, the Iranian government today rejected Kabul's charges that Iranian intervention had caused disturbances in Afghanistan. Deputy Premier Abbas Amir Entizam said that the government would lodge a strong protest with the Marxist regime in Afghanistan, the second in less than three weeks.

The Pravda article said, "Officers of the Pakistani armed forces — as well as Americans, Chinese, and, in recent times, Egyptian military advisers — supervise the training of units of saboteurs."

The newspaper said that the Pakistani government tolerates the training programs and "obviously connives" with the governments involved.

Controller Slowdown Hits Swiss Airport

BASEL, Switzerland, April 10 (Reuters) — Air traffic controllers at Basel-Mulhouse airport said today that they had started a go-slow action to demand more staff in the control tower.

The controllers said that only 26 of the 28 allotted posts were filled, and they demanded that staffing be steppped up to at least 30 to cope with increased flights.

Voiceprint May Implicate Educator

Leftist Said Linked to Moro Death

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, April 10 (NYT) — A voiceprint in the hands of investigators here is said to represent evidence that an ultraleftist writer, Prof. Antonio Negri, who was arrested in Milan Saturday, was implicated in the abduction and murder of former Premier Aldo Moro last year.

Mr. Negri, a member of the Padua University faculty and the leading "neo-Leninist" theoretician of Italy's extreme leftist groups, was arrested with 15 other persons — mostly intellectuals — on a warrant charging subversion and armed insurrection against the state authorities. After his arrest, he was served with another warrant charging him with being an accessory to the kidnapping and assassination of Mr. Moro.

The judges who signed the warrants have, so far, declined to discuss the proof on which they were based. However, it was reliably understood that a monitored telephone call was considered of prime importance.

More Arrests Expected

The chief prosecutor of Padua, Aldo Fais, said today that more arrests may be expected, and he confirmed that recordings from tapped telephones made up the bulk of evidence. The tape that has been traced to Mr. Negri was said to record a dramatic conversation last April 30 between the kidnapped politician's wife, Nora Moro, and an unidentified caller who said that he was speaking on behalf of the abductors.

Three experts are convinced that the voice is that of Mr. Negri. Today it was learned that the finding was confirmed when the tape and a recording of the Mr. Negri's voice were examined with advanced techniques at the West German federal criminal bureau in Wiesbaden.

The inquiry into the Moro case is believed to have been discussed when the interior ministers and ranking police officials of Austria, France, Italy, Switzerland and West Germany met in Bonn earlier this month in one of their periodic conferences to exchange confidential information on their fight against terrorism.



UPI

Antonio Negri

In the monitored telephone conversation, the caller said that a decision had been made by the kidnappers to carry out a death sentence they had imposed on Mr. Moro.

The caller, however, hinted that Mr. Moro's life might be spared if the secretary of his Christian Democratic Party, Benigno Zaccagnini, publicly recognized the Red Brigades, who were holding the former premier, as a political entity. The Christian Democratic Party leadership rejected the request on the ground that no negotiation with terrorists was possible.

Planned to Kill

Other political groups, including the Communist Party, backed that stand. Mr. Moro was president of the Christian Democratic Party and before his capture had been guarded as the next head of state. His body was found in a parked car in the center of Rome on May 9. He had been abducted 55 days earlier in an ambush near his home during which his driver and four police bodyguards were killed by the terrorists.

Last month, a pamphlet purporting to have been issued by the Red Brigades indicated that the underground organization had planned to kill the former premier even if the Christian Democratic leader had yielded to its ultimatum.

The recording of what is believed to be Mr. Negri's voice is one of 1,800 tapes from court-authorized electronic surveillance of suspects in various interrelated terrorism investigations. Magistrates have publicly stressed during the last few days that the recent arrests have been prompted by facts, meaning hard evidence, and were not meant to repress dissent in general or punish extremist opinions.

Ultraleftist groups, instead, are charging in their newspapers, broadcasts, leaflets and rallies that the "bourgeois" system, supported by the Italian Communist Party, was embarking on a witch hunt.

In Padua, a center of extreme leftist activities, a private radio station, Radio Sherwood — it is named after Robin Hood's haunt, Sherwood Forest — today broadcast appeals for nationwide protests against the arrests. The broadcasts also singled out newspaper reporters who were said to be tools of the "capitalist" regime in Italy.

U.S. Discloses Plan for Major Nuclear Exercise

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, Neb., April 10 (UPI) — The U.S. Strategic Air Command announced yesterday that it will conduct the largest simulated nuclear war maneuvers in its 33-year history later this year without any prior notice.

A SAC spokesman said that plans for the war games, called Global Shield '79, were made public to avoid speculation linking the exercise with "any aspect of the world political situation at the time."

The spokesman said no nuclear weapons will be carried in the weeklong exercise that will involve about 120,000 personnel in all of SAC's 52 locations around the world. It will involve B-52 and FB-111 bombers, as well as crews charged with operating the U.S. arsenal's 1,054 intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The exercise, designed to test SAC's ability to respond to a nuclear attack, calls for the launching of at least one unarmed Minuteman missile that will be sent about 5,000 miles down the Pacific test range from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif.

Unlike most major U.S. maneuvers, no foreign observers will be invited to view the exercise. In addition, the Soviet Union is not being notified despite plans for SAC bombers to fly in its direction.

Spanish Official Escapes Killers

MADRID, April 10 (UPI) — The director general of prisons survives an assassination attempt today, a little more than a year after guerrillas killed his predecessor.

The police said that shots were fired at Carlos Garcia Valdes as he left the Ministry of Justice at lunch time. His bodyguard returned the fire and the attackers fled.

His predecessor, Jesus Haddad Blanco, was killed outside his home in March of last year by the Oct. Anti-Fascist Resistance Group.

Malaysia Reportedly Sinks Vietnamese Refugee Ship

HONG KONG, April 10 (UPI) — A Malaysian navy ship opened fire on a Vietnamese refugee boat, took it under tow and then made it capsize, drowning 104 persons, the Asian Wall Street Journal reported today.

The boat was carrying 237 refugees, most of them ethnic Chinese. It was sunk on March 31 about 40 miles off Mersing on the southern coast of the Malay Peninsula.

The account said that information from the survivors and a report by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees indicated that the Malaysian navy vessel recklessly towed the refugee boat toward Indonesia.

Survivors Encamped

Earlier reports had indicated that Malaysian police opened fire as the refugees attempted to land near Mersing and that navy launches towed the refugees 40 miles out to sea. They quoted the UN refugee agency as saying that 119 survivors were rescued by islanders after the boat overturned in rough water and they were housed at the nearby Tengah Island camp with other Vietnam refugees. The earlier report also put the number of refugees aboard the boat at 223.

When the boat capsized under tow, the later report said, the *Malaysian navy launches circled* the floundering refugees for half an hour, refusing to let them aboard. By the time they dragged survivors from the water, many who might have been saved had perished.

Earlier, the report added, Malaysian seamen asked the Vietnamese to attach a rope to their vessel, which reportedly was in very bad condition. When the Vietnamese refused, naval officers fired at the boat, hitting one Vietnamese.

UN Rebuked

In response to the UN charges, the Malaysian government has sharply rebuked the local representative for the refugee agency, the newspaper said.

"It isn't our intention that these boat people should perish," Malaysian Home Affairs Minister Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafi said. "It is also on humanitarian considerations that we were unable to accommodate them in our overcrowded camps."

Malaysia, like the Philippines, Hong Kong and other Asian nations, has been overwhelmed by the exodus of an estimated 500,000 Vietnamese from their country.

Turk Is Jailed For Aid to CIA

ANKARA, April 10 (Reuters) — Sabahattin Savasman, a former senior Turkish intelligence officer, has been sentenced to 17 years in prison for supplying state secrets to the CIA, Turkish newspapers reported today.

Mr. Savasman was arrested in December, 1977, while he was an army colonel serving as deputy head of the Turkish National Intelligence Service. His trial, by the Turkish general staff, was held in secret but the leftist newspaper Cumhuriyet today quoted him as saying that the intelligence service collaborated very closely with the CIA.

"It is the the intelligence service, where every day hundreds of items of classified information are being delivered to the Americans, which should be accused, not me," he was quoted as saying.

Bucharest Store Burns; a Heavy Toll Is Feared

BUCHAREST, April 10 (AP) — Fire swept through a big department store here early today, and unconfirmed reports said as many as 200 persons were dead or injured. Some jumped from third-story windows, witnesses said.

Authorities did not report the extent of the injuries and there was no official word on how many people died in the Victoria store. But witnesses said they saw scores of ambulances taking victims from the scene.

They said that the blaze may have been caused by welding work. Others reported a malfunction in the motor of an escalator. The fire quickly spread to the upper floors.

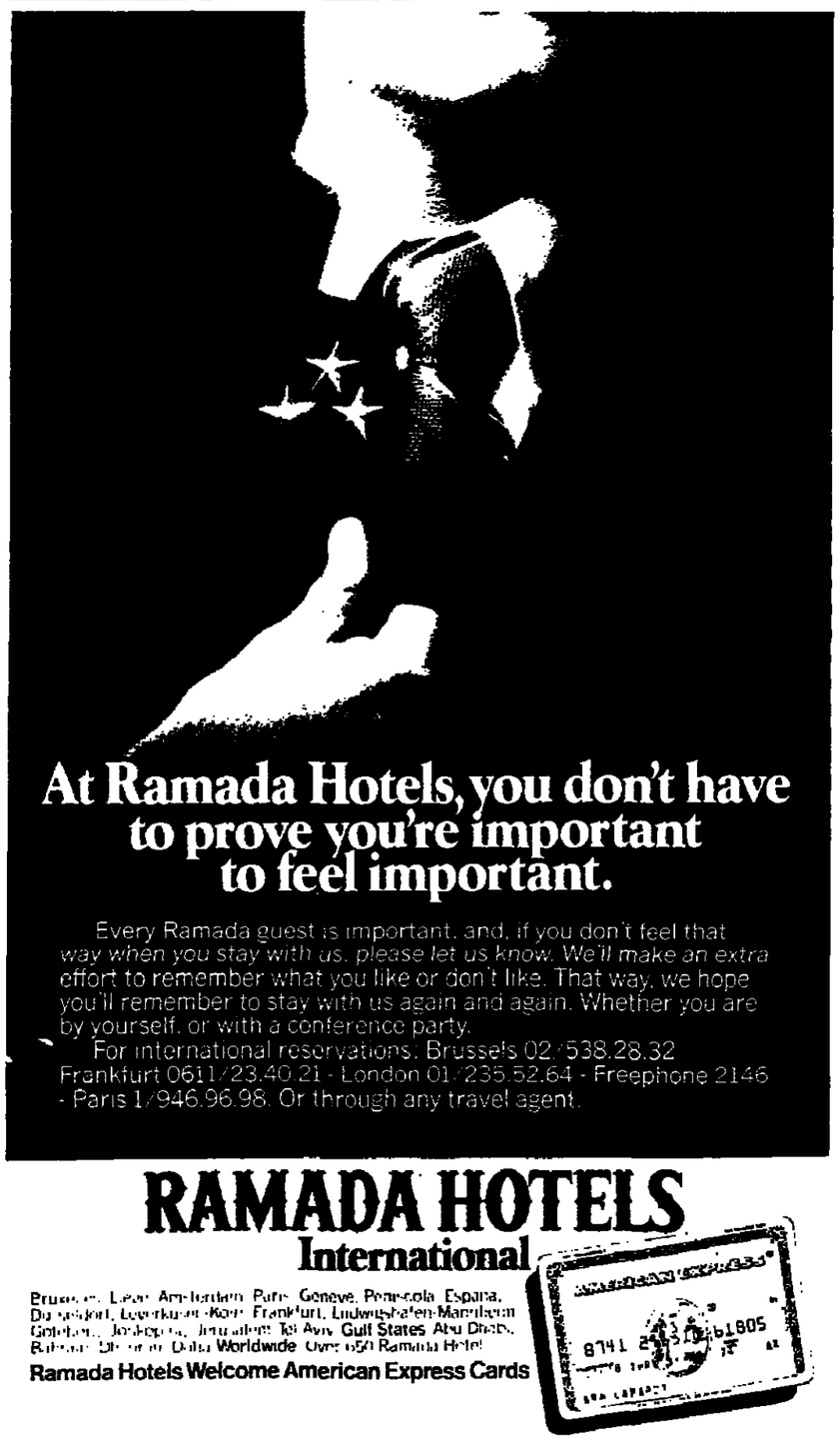
Spain Excursion Bus Crashes; 49 Killed

ZAMORA, Spain, April 10 (AP) — Forty-six teen-agers and three teachers were killed today when a holy week excursion bus carrying 60 persons plunged into the Orbigo River, about 50 kilometers north Zamora in central Spain, police said.

The bus left the road on a curve. The teen-agers were students at a private school in Cabral, a small town near Vigo.

Manley, Kosygin Confer

MOSCOW, April 10 (UPI) — Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley today opened talks with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin. Mr. Manley is on a four-day visit to Moscow.



Cities' Failure Cited

U.S. Moves to Improve Job-Training Programs

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT) — In an effort to make federal job-training programs work better, the White House announced yesterday that local governments seeking economic development money from Washington will get preference when their plans are designed to create jobs for the chronically unemployed.

The move is designed to remedy the failure by most cities to supply workers who were trained in programs financed by the federal government for jobs created by new business ventures which were also spawned by federal spending to spur business development in distressed areas.

The step, along with several other urban initiatives, was announced a little more than a year after President Carter issued his urban policy proposals. Many major elements of his program have been rejected by Congress or withdrawn by the president to cut costs.

But yesterday, the White House released a 40-page status report giving a decidedly upbeat picture of the administration's efforts to revive deteriorating cities. The major contention is that the federal government has been successful in inducing private industry to invest in cities.

The new employment measure was devised by the president's Interagency Coordinating Council, a panel of 16 agencies created to bring coherence to federal urban programs. In many cities, federal job programs train people for jobs that do not exist. This year the federal government will commit about $2 billion to aid local economic development, and White House officials say there is little effort to link these efforts to the almost $10 billion devoted to jobs programs under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

The new rules require cities to specify in their application for development funds if they are making any arrangements in their programs to accept workers from the local CETA program or other persons who are chronically jobless even under good economic conditions.

According to Jack Watson, the president's assistant for intergovernmental affairs and chairman of the Coordinating Council, it is not mandatory for the cities to make such provisions, but he added "we will give preference to those that meet the criteria."

The new measure applies to grants awarded by the Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration, the "urban development action grant" program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the "urban initiatives" program of the Transportation Department.

Related Moves

The White House also announced other related actions yesterday:

- Six federal agencies — the departments of Labor, Commerce and Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, the Small Business Administration and the Community Services Administration — have agreed to increase cooperation among the various job-training and economic development programs they administer. The object is to set specific goals for the percentage of jobs created by federally supported development projects going to the unemployed.
- The same six agencies will participate in a joint "Targeted Jobs Demonstration Program" to provide up to $3 million in extra funds for cities with development projects that are already approved and funded, to set up training programs to fill the new jobs.
- The chairman of the 10 federal regional councils are directed to convene quarterly meetings of their economic development and employment program officers to exchange ideas and identify possible linkages among their programs.

U.S. Trident Fails Underwater Test

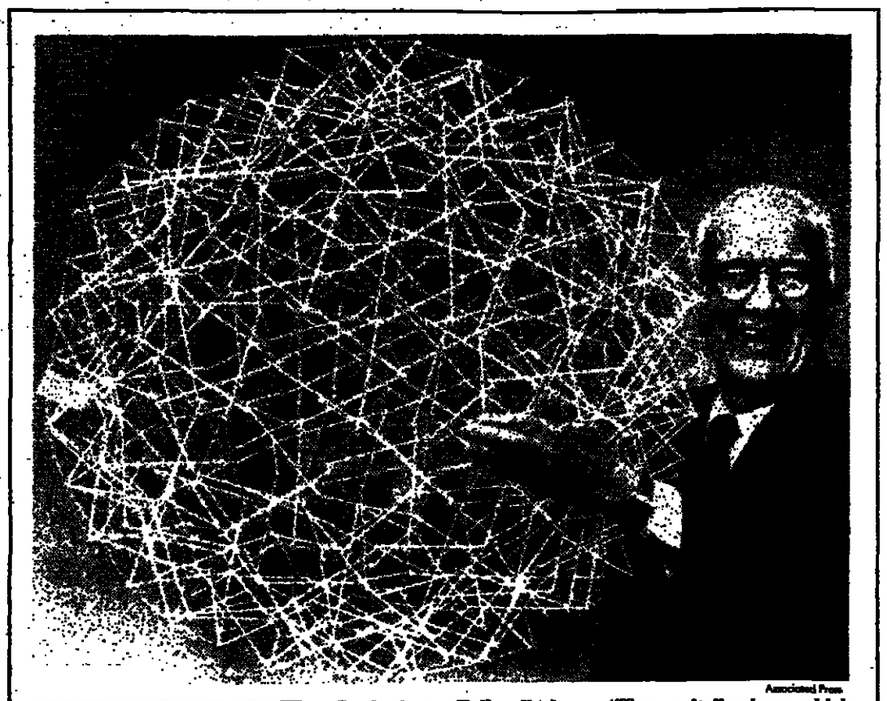
CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., April 10 (UPI) — The first underwater launch of a Trident missile failed today, and the rocket had to be destroyed by remote control 30 seconds into the flight.

The launch began successfully from the submarine Francis Scott Key about 50 miles off Cape Canaveral with the first stage firing smoothly. But the rocket then developed a malfunction and began to veer off course, the Air Force said.

The Francis Scott Key was the first of 12 Poseidon submarines to be converted for use with the Trident missile. If the sea tests had gone well, the Trident would have become operational aboard the submarine this fall, a Navy spokesman said.

Saudi to Visit Venezuela

CARACAS, April 10 (UPI) — Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia will visit Venezuela for three days beginning April 30, the Venezuelan news agency Venpress said today.



Associated Press

SOMETHING FOR SPACE — Buckminster Fuller displays a "Tensegrity" sphere, which he describes as a bundle of rods and cables strong enough to support a mile-wide space station. The rods do not touch, but are held in place by tension on the cables. The integrity of the sphere is such that spot repairs will not disturb the geodesic soundness of the structure.

Prayer Measure Cut From U.S. School Bill

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, April 10 (WP) — The Senate last night stripped the school-prayer amendment from the Department of Education bill, saving the bill from almost certain death if the controversial provision had survived. The vote was 53 to 40.

The Senate shifted the language allowing voluntary prayers in public schools to a minor judicial-system bill that Sen. Jesse Helms, D-N.C., sponsor of the school-prayer amendment, said was headed for oblivion.

Sen. Helms said that bringing up the judicial-system bill and letting senators add the prayer amendment to it was an effort to allow senators to go on record in favor of the amendment on a bill which had little chance of passage.

"This is the surest way to kill the prayer amendment," Sen. Helms said, warning that he would offer it repeatedly on other measures as well.

"The judicial-system jurisdiction bill," Sen. Helms said, "does not have a chance of survival." He said that Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, would bury the bill "so deep that 14 bulldozers couldn't scratch the surface."

The vote to take the prayer amendment off the education bill followed a day of bitter debate, in which Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and education bill floor manager Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., warned that the Helms amendment — originally attached last week on a surprise 47-to-37 vote — would tend to kill the bill.

The Helms language would strip the federal courts and the U.S. Supreme Court of jurisdiction over state laws authorizing voluntary prayer in public schools. The Supreme Court has outlawed school prayers as breaching the constitutional separation of church and state.

Sen. Helms said that he found it unbelievable that Congress, which opens each day with prayers, would deny the right to schoolchildren to participate in prayers on a voluntary basis.

But Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said the amendment, if passed into law, would be the first time "in 200 years that the Congress has voted to exclude from jurisdiction of federal courts" subjects involving "individual rights and liberties enshrined in the Constitution."

Sen. Kennedy said the matter went far beyond prayers. It constitutes an attack by Congress on a co-equal branch of government and is an intrusion into the right of the Supreme Court to decide the constitutionality of laws and practices, he said.

Opposed by Bell

In a letter, Attorney General Griffin Bell opposed the Helms language.

Sen. Helms retorted, "I want a senator to stand up and identify one child in this country who has ever been harmed by voluntary prayer in the public schools."

The strategy of attaching the Helms amendment to another, relatively minor bill so that the senators could vote to take it off the president's Department of Education measure was worked out by Sen. Byrd.

President Carter last year asked Congress to create a Cabinet-level Department of Education with control of 164 governmental education programs.

May Help Detect Birth Defects

Fetus Cells Discovered in Mother's Blood

By Lawrence K. Altman

STANFORD, Calif. (NYT) — The discovery by Stanford University researchers that cells from a fetus appear in the mother's blood as early as the 12th week of pregnancy may make possible a simple blood test to detect Down's Syndrome and many other birth defects.

The discovery may also offer a new way to unravel some of the mysteries of pregnancy.

Perhaps the biggest unanswered question is why the mother can bear a child for nine months without rejecting it as a foreign body in the way a transplant patient does a new organ. Because the fetus contains substances that are foreign to the mother, her immunologic system should theoretically reject the fetus.

The Stanford researchers calculate that there are between 2 million and 20 million fetal cells of an undetermined type in the mother's blood, a fact that raises many new questions.

For example, why are the cells in the mother? What physiological purposes, if any, do they serve? What kinds of cells are they? Do they trigger or regulate the production of hormones? Might they influence the immunologic system? How did they get into the mother's body? Do any of the mother's cells reach the fetus? If so, which ones and why? Do the fetal cells stay in the mother or return to the fetus? Do the fetal cells persist in the mother after pregnancy? For how long? Are any disorders caused by malfunctions of the cellular system?

The Stanford discovery, reported in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, also has practical implications. Dr. Leonard Herzenberg, who headed the Stanford team, said that the discovery was a first step toward the development of a blood test that obstetricians could offer all women early in pregnancy.

A successful test could have a major public health impact because doctors now have no practical screening test for Down's Syndrome among women younger than 35. Although the risk for women in this age group is lower than for those older than 35, younger women as a group have most of the babies. Accordingly, the younger women bear most of the babies with Down's Syndrome and similar birth defects caused by abnormalities in chromosomes, bundles of genetic material within cells that carry hereditary information.

Down's Syndrome, once called mongolism, is one of many birth defects caused by chromosomal abnormalities. Some birth defects result from extra or missing chromosomes while others are the result of missing or abnormally arranged pieces of a chromosome.

Down's Syndrome is among the birth defects that can be detected during pregnancy by a test called amniocentesis, which is not normally conducted before the 15th week of gestation. The test involves inserting a thin needle through the mother's abdomen into the womb to collect a sample of the amniotic fluid cells that bathe the fetus.

However, amniocentesis is not usually advised for pregnant women 35 or younger because their risk of bearing a baby with Down's Syndrome is much lower and because the risks involved in the test presumably outweigh its benefits.

An experimental test can detect in the mother's blood a chemical called alpha fetal protein, indicating the likelihood of a birth defect called a neural tube defect, which can paralyze by affecting nerves in the spinal cord. But no blood tests are available to detect any other birth defect.

Dr. Hezenberg said that it would take years to develop the Down's Syndrome blood test. But the Stanford team expressed hope that such a development could reduce the number of amniocentesis tests performed on women 35 or older. Also, Dr. Hezenberg said that he expected that its use as a screening test would be effective, from the standpoint of costs and risks, in identifying those women younger than 35 who need the amniocentesis test.

Belgian Premier Wins Confidence Vote in House

BRUSSELS, April 10 (AP) — The coalition government of Wilfried Martens, the Flemish Social Christian premier, won a vote of confidence early today in the House.

The vote was 133 to 50 with 5 abstentions. The Senate is expected to give a vote of confidence to Mr. Martens later this week.

His coalition is made up of French and Flemish-speaking Socialists and Social Christians and the Brussels-based Front of French Speakers.

The chief plank in the government's platform is the restructuring of the country to end the long conflict between the Flemish speakers in the north and the French speakers in the south. Mr. Martens plans a federation of two states, Flemish-speaking Flanders and French-speaking Walloon, with Brussels's 19 townships a separate bilingual region.

The government also wants to reduce the 40-hour work week to 36 by 1981 to reduce unemployment. The higher cost to industry and business would be compensated by reducing employers' contributions to social security and health insurance.

Connecticut Nullifies Sunday Closing Law

HARTFORD, Conn., April 10 (UPI) — The Connecticut Supreme Court yesterday struck down Connecticut's 300-year-old Sunday closing law.

The justices' unanimous opinion agreed with a lower court ruling that the Common Day of Rest and Recreation Law was unconstitutional. The ruling was the third by a Connecticut court declaring a blue law unconstitutional, but the first such action by the supreme court.

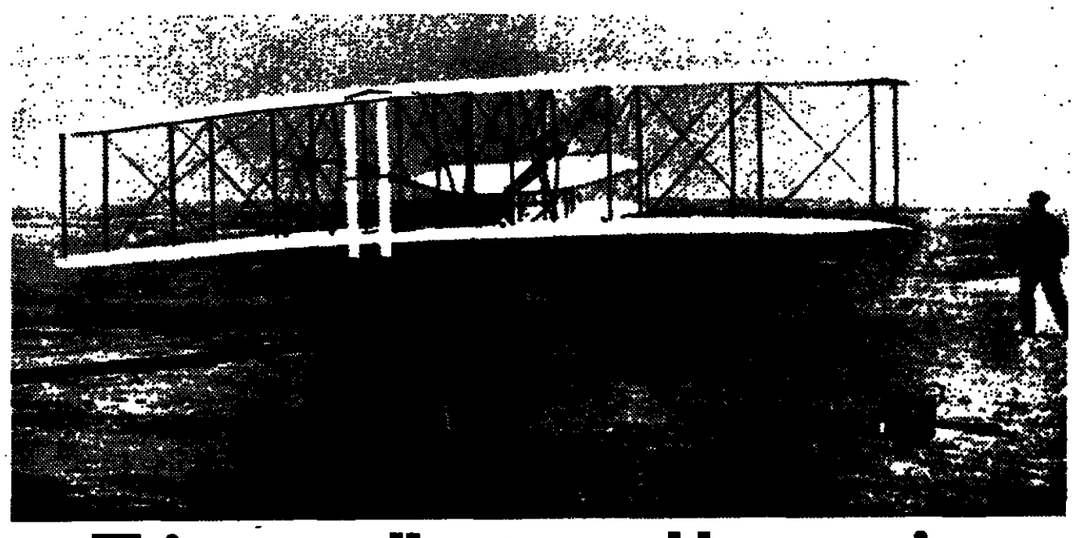


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Accident May Be Key Factor

U.S. Poll Shows Distrust of Nuclear Power

By Adam Clymer

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT) — Opposition to nuclear power plants, apparently increased by the recent accident in Pennsylvania, is much higher than it was two years ago, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News poll.

Only 46 percent of the U.S. citizens who were polled said that they favored the further development of nuclear power, against 69 percent who were asked the same question in a July, 1977, Times-CBS poll. That question dealt with nuclear power in general: when they were asked if they wanted a plant in their community, the percentage dropped from 55 then to 38 last week, with 56 percent now opposed. The opposition was strongest among women.

The survey reflected a wide range of attitudes, from harsh skepticism about the oil companies and distrust of nuclear safety and the government to an acceptance of "human error" as the cause of the Three Mile Island accident, praise of the press for fair coverage and optimism that solar power can provide a quick way out of the energy problem.

Because the earlier energy poll was taken almost two years ago, the shifts in public attitudes could not be tied with certainty to the Pennsylvania accident. But responses to a number of questions suggested strongly that the accident was the key factor in the shift of opinion.

The poll was conducted last Thursday, Friday and Saturday among 1,158 persons of voting age.

Fuel Shortage

It showed widespread distrust of the government's statements on the accident, and it made clear that President Carter will face major obstacles in convincing the public of the necessity for the energy measures that he announced last week.

The poll found that 57 percent of those questioned, now and in 1977, do not believe the president's arguments about a shortage of oil and gas, and that comparable or larger segments distrust his latest energy measures to end the price controls on domestically produced oil.

While 32 percent said that they thought higher prices would lead the oil companies to try to discover more oil, 56 percent disagreed. Only 12 percent said that they believed the government would be able to see that the burden of higher oil prices was shared equally, while 78 percent thought that the oil companies would "just make more money."

The single area of support for Mr. Carter was the statement by 56 percent of the persons polled, against 36 percent who disagreed, that they would drive less if gasoline went to $1 a gallon, as it has at some stations already.

One of the most dramatic findings in the survey was a sharp differential between men and women on nuclear power, greater than the one found in the 1977 poll. When asked if the nation should build more nuclear power plants, 56 percent of the men but only 36 percent of the women agreed. Overall, it was 46 percent for and 41 percent against, a result within the 4-percent margin of error in the survey but down very substantially from the 1977 figures of 69 percent for and 21 percent against.

When the question focused on putting nuclear power plants in their community, every group's support declined, and only 28 percent of the women, against 49 percent of the men, approved.

Experts Question Safety At 43 U.S. Nuclear Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

sory committee, however, appeared to disagree with the earlier analysis of Babcock & Wilcox and the nuclear commission.

After concluding that the existing instruments were inadequate, the committee recommended a study as soon as possible of all accidents in pressurized-water reactors in recent years that have involved a small break in the reactor coolant systems.

"The committee believes that the analyses recommended above will demonstrate, as has the accident at Three Mile Island, that additional information regarding the status of the system will be needed in order for the plant operator to follow the course of an accident and thus be able to respond in an appropriate manner," the letter to Mr. Hendrie said.

The letter of the committee as signed by its chairman, Dr. Max Carbon, who is the chairman of the nuclear-engineering department at the University of Wisconsin.

Slain Youth's Family Wins Suit in Madrid

MADRID, April 10 (Reuters) — A court ordered the Spanish government today to pay 3 million pesetas (about $44,000) compensation to the family of a youth shot to death by police more than five years ago.

Pedro Barrios Gonzalez was killed the night after Basque separatists assassinated Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in 1973. The court concluded that Mr. Barrios Gonzalez was shot by mistake when the police, who were on alert after the assassination, saw him running from a doorway in Madrid.

Paris to Continue Pacific N-Tests

CANBERRA, Australia, April 10 (Reuters) — France will continue indefinitely to carry out regular underground nuclear tests on Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific, the high commissioner of French Polynesia, Paul Cousseran, said here today.

Mr. Cousseran said that his government was aware that nearby nations disapproved of the tests but that those conducted by France at Mururoa were 10 times safer than similar tests conducted by the United States and the Soviet Union.

"The exact schedule of our nuclear tests is classified information. But they will be regular, continuous and permanent. There is no question of an acceleration or slowing down of the tests," Mr. Cousseran said. He is on a two-week visit to Australia.

Dutch Invite Africa Chief

THE HAGUE, April 10 (Reuters) — President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon will visit the Netherlands from July 4 to 7 at the invitation of Queen Juliana.



Associated Press

CEAUSESCU DEPARTS — Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi (right) sees off Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at the Benghazi airport as Mr. Ceausescu departs from Libya. The Romanian president will fly to Gabon, Angola and Zambia on his Africa trip.

If No Majority Is Won in U.K.

Liberals Open for Deal With Laborites or Tories

LONDON, April 10 (UPI) — The Liberal Party said today that it is willing to make a deal with either Labor or the Conservatives if neither big party wins an overall parliamentary majority in the May 3 general election.

"We are prepared to cooperate with whichever party will go with us some way along the same road," Liberal leader David Steel said in the manifesto with which his small, third-ranking party will fight the election. When Parliament was dissolved on March 29, the Liberals held 14 seats of 635.

John Pardoe, the deputy leader and chief economic spokesman, said: "It does not matter the least little bit to us whether it is the Conservatives or Labor. We are completely open-handed on this."

He said the only criterion is which of the two big parties agrees to work with the Liberals in exchange for their support.

Previous Deal

Mr. Pardoe said that the kind of deal the Liberals offered was similar to the so-called Lib-Lab pact under which the party kept Prime Minister James Callaghan's minority Labor government in office for 18 months in 1977-78 in exchange for consultation on major economic policies.

The Liberal spokesman claimed that the period of the pact was "by any standards the most impressive and best 18 months of government the country had enjoyed for the past 20 years."

The Liberal manifesto called for:

- Electoral reform, scrapping the winner-takes-all majority voting system and replacing it with a proportional representation system. This would be of great potential benefit to the Liberals.
- Constitutional reform, introducing a federal system under which Scotland and Wales would have self-government.
- Slashing income tax, making the so-called "standard rate" 20 percent instead of the 33 percent and rising to a maximum 50 percent in place of the present 98 percent.

"A stronger Liberal presence backed by a powerful Liberal vote throughout the country," the manifesto said, "will insure that the door is opened to fundamental change, not slammed again by the negative reactions of the old two-party game which has failed the nation."

Communist Manifesto

LONDON, April 10 (Reuters) — The Communist Party today called on its 28,000 members to work for the return of a Labor government.

Members were asked in a manifesto to vote Communist in the 41 constituencies where Communists are standing, but to vote Labor in the other 595. It added that Communists should urge Labor candidates to swing to the left. The party last had a member in the House of Commons in 1951.

The Communists declared that Britain's crisis "will only be finally resolved by the establishment of a socialist society, based on common ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange and on the full flowering of democracy."

Toxic Chemicals Pumped From Florida Train

MILLIGAN, Fla., April 10 (UPI) — Workmen pumped methyl alcohol from two derailed tankers cars today in an effort to reduce the chance of more explosions at the site of a Louisville & Nashville train derailment.

While the alcohol was being transferred into cars brought from Pensacola, deadly ammonia and chlorine continued to escape from ruptured tank cars nearby.

Fire Chief Bob Barrow of Eglin Air Force Base said temperatures, which dropped into the 50s overnight, helped reduce the vaporization of the ammonia in the tanks, slightly reducing the danger.

Meanwhile, another team surveyed the wreckage to try to figure out what steps should be taken to clean up the derailment. Twenty-seven cars on the L&N train derailed about four miles west of Crestview, Fla. on Sunday.

Officials kept about 2,000 persons from their homes for a second night. Yesterday, officials allowed another 3,000 persons in the 400-square-mile evacuated area to go home as the gas dissipated. But fear that more cars might explode delayed the return of the others.

At Nuclear Equipment Plant

Paris Sets News Blackout on Bombing

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, April 10 (NYT) — French authorities have imposed an information blackout on their investigations into the bombing of a plant producing nuclear reactors.

An urgent high-level inquiry is under way, officials said, adding privately that they do not believe the attack Friday morning was the work of an unknown environmental group, as was claimed.

The plant, at La Seyne-sur-Mer, near Toulon, was completing a large experimental reactor that France has contracted to sell to Iraq, as well as making components for the West German fast-breeder reactor at Kalkar. Initial reports said that the damage was estimated at hundreds of millions of francs and that the explosion was caused by seven charges of ordinary plastic.

But the early reports also said that the plastic was placed in a way that seemed to indicate familiarity with the installations, and that the fuses used were very sophisticated. A metal block to hold nuclear fuel rods that was to be shipped soon to Iraq was destroyed.

The town's mayor has asked the government for an immediate disaster relief allocation. No further word about the bombing has been published or released. Privately, however, French officials and Western diplomats here have been speculating that the explosion may have been the work of an Israeli group.

For at least two years, the Israelis have been warning quietly that Iraq would be in a position to make a nuclear weapon once the French plant and its fuel were delivered.

Unofficial but usually well-informed sources said that, under the initial contract, ratified by an exchange of letters between the French and Iraqi foreign ministers in June, 1976, France was to provide Iraq with 70 kilograms of fully enriched and, in effect, weapons-grade uranium. A U.S. expert said that it would take 10 to 15 kilograms to make a bomb.

The research reactor, named Osirak, is a large one, based on the French reactor Osiris which uses weapons-grade uranium and requires about 10 kilograms to operate. The unofficial sources said that the French fuel commitment was to provide four charges of fuel, although it was not clear what kind of delivery schedule was involved.

Low-Enriched Fuel

Officials refused to supply details. Western diplomats have been told recently, however, that while the French feel obligated to deliver the initial charge of fully enriched fuel, they are planning to substitute low-enriched fuel that could not serve to make a bomb in their subsequent deliveries.

They have been experimenting recently with low-enrichment in a small research reactor called Isis, a prototype of Osiris, and have found that it will work. They claim to be able to produce usable fuel that is enriched to less than 10 percent. Full enrichment is 93 percent.

The French-Iraqi agreement specified that French equipment, material and technology could not be used for military purposes and that the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency must be applied. The agency said that it had completed an agreement with Iraq that requires the submission of details on fuel supplies, reactor design and operating plans before uranium is shipped and about six months before the reactor is put into operation.

It has received no such information yet, which outside officials took as confirmation that nothing critical had been delivered to Iraq.

The Osiris is particularly large as research reactors go, with a capacity of 70 megawatts thermal, against about 5 megawatts thermal for standard research reactors. Presumably, Osirak was to have approximately the same capacity. Iraq already has a small Soviet-supplied research reactor that has been inspected regularly by the atomic agency and found to be in order.

The French-Iraqi deal required the French to provide training, logistics, buildings and all other necessities as well as the reactor and its fuel. The Iraqi plan was to have a fully equipped, large nuclear research center.

Iraq also has been shopping for a full-scale nuclear energy plant, which France hopes to sell, but diplomats said that West Germany and Italy seemed to be leading as potential suppliers at this time.

An energy-reactor sale to Iraq would be particularly important to France at this time, because it has been informed that Iran has decided to cancel its contract with France for two large reactors. The Iranians said that they would go ahead with the purchase of West German reactors that are nearing completion but would not build the additional ones that the former regime had arranged to buy.

Accepting this as a reasonable explanation for the cancellation of the French but not the West German contract, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said today that France expected compensation for the broken agreement. Later, an aide said that was a "legitimate claim" but that nothing had yet been negotiated with the new Iranian regime.

Asked about the attack at the French plant, Mr. Francois-Poncet said only that the investigation was continuing and refused to comment on who was responsible. He also refused to say how much delay it will cause in the delivery schedule to Iraq, but added, "It won't affect our diplomatic relations in any way."

Tanker Escapes Fire At Port of Marseilles

MARSEILLES, April 10 (Reuters) — The captain of a giant oil tanker led his ship to safety through a wall of fire early today after an explosion ripped through a tank-cleaning installation in the port of Marseilles.

The 118,000-ton Brumaire was docked at the quay when the explosion occurred. As flames shot across the water of the port, the crew of the Brumaire released the moorings and moved to safety.

Links to 'Gang of Four' Are Cited

5 Chinese Officials Stripped of Posts

PEKING, April 10 (UPI) — Five senior officials have been stripped of all party and government posts in Hunan Province with charges ranging from holding wild parties to beating and looting, according to radio broadcasts made available today.

The provincial radio said that all had been purged for being "backbone factional elements of the 'Gang of Four.' "

Although the radical "Gang of Four" — led by the widow of Mao Tse-tung — was crushed in October, 1976, thousands of officials installed by the faction remain in power at the provincial and municipal levels.

Recently reported purges have indicated past abuses of power, or friction with the moderate leadership that was installed after the "Gang of Four" was overthrown.

'Basic Levels'

Xu Xinbao, Zhang Hour and Zhang Bosen have been "sent down to the basic levels," Changsha radio said, in an apparent reference to the hard labor and "re-education" purges that leaders often undergo in the countryside.

Zhou Gouqiang and Hu Yong were arrested and will be "dealt with by law," the broadcast said. Mr. Zhou in particular was singled out as the "ringleader in beating, wrecking and looting."

"Volumes of ironclad evidence have shown that this bunch actively took part in the conspiratorial activities of the 'Gang of Four' for usurping party and state power and acted as the ringleaders in causing confusion in Hunan," the broadcast said.

The violations committed were unclear, but the broadcast last week said that "all kinds of bad phenomena recently appeared on the streets . . . including street dancing parties, speculation, feudal superstitions, criminal thuggery and so on."

It appeared that young people were blamed for the disturbances, presumably those from among the tens of millions of young people who were sent to the countryside during the Cultural Revolution.

It is these same young people who have been putting up wall posters and staging demonstrations in Peking, Shanghai and Canton in support of free speech and other democratic rights.

Although the government of Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) has sought to portray itself as tolerant, it has begun to crack down on free speech. Diplomatic sources in Peking said that 30 to 40 youths have been detained in the last two weeks.

But the dissidents still appear. A poster appeared on Changan Boulevard in Peking charging that four members of the China Human Rights League had been picked up by police.

Spring Storms Disrupt Detroit, N.Y. State and U.S. Deep South

NEW YORK, April 10 (UPI) — A spring snowstorm dumped almost foot of snow in New York state, tornadoes and severe thunderstorms caused widespread damage in the Deep South and an ice storm left almost 200,000 Detroit-area residences without electricity today.

Seven deaths were caused by the ice in Detroit, officials said, five in automobile accidents on glazed streets. A woman and her 6-year-old daughter died in a fire in their powerless, candle-lighted home.

The storm yesterday left almost a foot of snow in the Rochester, N.Y., area. Snow and sleet fell around the rest of the state early today as the storm moved into the Atlantic.

Rochester's 19.9 inches of snow for April surpassed the 1975 mark of 14.9 inches, and approached the April, 1901, total of 23.8 inches. The city has had 138 inches for the winter season, far exceeding Buffalo, which usually records more snow than the rest of the state's large cities.

Spring turbulence produced thunderstorms yesterday that battered Alabama and Georgia. Numerous power outages were reported in Alabama. A tornado cut a path of destruction through the southwestern section of Savannah, Ga., injuring at least 10 persons, none seriously. Property damage was extensive.

Officials in Camden and Hamburg, Ark., estimated damage at $13 million from Sunday's tornado that injured 50 persons, one critically. National Guard troops patrolled both towns to prevent looting.

The ice storm in southern Michigan cut power to at least 190,000 Detroit Edison customers, mostly in Detroit suburbs.

"It's going to be the weekend before we get them all restored," a power company spokesman said. He said that power companies from Jackson, Mich., Chicago and Toledo, Ohio, dispatched crews to help restore service.

Officials said that the storm caused millions of dollars in damages but that the total would not be estimated for about a week. The ice storm was the worst since 1976, when 300,000 residences were without power.

Cabinet Gaullists, Chirac Differ on Giscard Attacks

PARIS, April 10 (Reuters) — Jacques Chirac, leader of the Gaullist party, bickered today with government ministers from his own party over his attacks on President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the campaign for the European parliamentary elections in June.

The Gaullist party's political council, headed by Mr. Chirac, rejected criticisms by the ministers of their party leader's conduct and said that they should refrain from giving lectures on the nature of Gaullism.

Mr. Chirac recently told Mr. Giscard d'Estaing that he would have no hope of being re-elected unless he changed his policies. He accused the government of failing to defend France's interests in the European Economic Community and of disregarding public opinion.

In a statement last night, the 11 ministers and secretaries of state recalled that one of the principles of their movement as enunciated by the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle was that "the president is the man in charge and anything that weakens him weakens France."

Tennessee Court Upholds Pardons By Ex-Governor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 10 (UPI) — The Tennessee State Court of Criminal Appeals today refused to block the sentence reductions that former Gov. Ray Blanton granted to prison inmates two days before he left office.

Mr. Blanton's successor, Gov. Lamar Alexander, had claimed that some of the commutations were invalid because the commutation papers were never actually delivered.

Mr. Blanton issued 52 executive clemency orders on Jan. 15. Gov. Alexander subsequently blocked the release of 16 inmates whose sentences were commuted to time served, but the court held today that he had no authority to rescind or revoke the commutations.

Mr. Blanton is a target of a U.S. grand jury investigation into a cash-for-clemency scandal. Six persons, including four aides of Mr. Blanton, were indicted on racketeering and extortion charges last month.

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Rhodesian Planes Bomb Nkomo Base in Zambia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 10 (UPI) — Rhodesian planes today bombed the military headquarters of Joshua Nkomo, leader of the black nationalist Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, on the outskirts of Lusaka, Zambia.

In Lusaka, President Kenneth Kaunda said that one guerrilla officer was killed and that several persons were wounded.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said: "We have been threatened with raids from Zambia by ZAPU terrorists and every now and again we get information as to what is happening in odd places. So we do what I think any normal person would do, what the British did in the last war."

Mr. Nkomo and his Mozambique-based partner in the Patriotic Front, Robert Mugabe, have threatened to disrupt Rhodesia's forthcoming majority rule elections, which are part of an accord that the guerrillas reject.

Whites Go to Polls

Meanwhile, whites voted today for 20 of the 28 seats they will hold in what will be a black-dominated House of Assembly.

The latest military strike was widely thought to be the first in a series to pre-empt plans for a guerrilla offensive aimed at wrecking the elections and bringing the insurgents closer to seizing control of the country.

The Patriotic Front has rejected the internal majority rule accord reached by black and white leaders in Rhodesia last year, and has threatened violence to disrupt the elections for the black members of Parliament.

In the next Parliament, whites will have 28 seats and blacks 72. *Voting for the 72 black seats will* start April 17 and close five days later.

In today's election, Rhodesian Front candidates were returned unopposed in 16 constituencies. In four constituencies, Mr. Smith's party was up against four little known independents and was virtually certain to win.

Soviet Control Alleged

Mr. Smith charged that the Soviet Union is controlling the insurgents. "I have been told for quite a long while now that the Russians have actually moved into positions of control in ZAPU headquarters in Zambia and other people have been pushed aside," Mr. Smith said. "Now they are reorganizing it and they've got high-ranking Russian officers who have taken over control."

Mr. Smith was asked if he has any indication that the raid, carried out by six Hawker ground-attack aircraft and one Canberra light bomber, caused casualties among Russian personnel.

"If they are there, I hope so," he said.

Pol Pot Troops Said to Retreat In Border Clash

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, April 10 (AP) — Vietnamese and Cambodian government troops today attacked guerrillas of former Premier Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge army in the border town of Poipet with tanks and artillery. The guerrillas were reported retreating to the south.

Guerrillas who crossed into Thailand said that the fighting was fierce and that they were eating the hearts of Vietnamese they killed. Ritual cannibalism was practiced in the 1970-75 war between the Khmer Rouge and the U.S.-backed Cambodian government.

More than 100 of Pol Pot's troops crossed into Thailand with eight women and two babies, saying that they had run short of ammunition. They said that about 1,000 guerrillas were retreating through the mountains toward the town of Pailin, on the border 50 miles south of Poipet.

The guerrillas who crossed into Thailand were disarmed and fed. Then their weapons were returned and they crossed back into Cambodia farther south.

The Business Times of Bangkok said that a guerrilla leader reported that China was still sending weapons, ammunition and tanks to the guerrillas by sea.

Apprehension Outweighs Hope for Rhodesian Vote

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (NYT) — Rhodesia's blacks soon will be given an opportunity denied them by whites for nearly 90 years — the right to choose their own rulers from a slate of "internal" black leaders.

In other circumstances, the advent of majority rule might be a cause for joy among the nation's 6.8 million blacks, who have long struggled against racial discrimination and political powerlessness. But as the election approaches, apprehension outweighs hope among those whose interests majority rule is supposed to serve.

About 2.8 million blacks and 140,000 voters of other races, mainly whites, will be eligible to vote in the country's first election under a universal adult franchise, to be held next Tuesday through Saturday. A black prime minister is expected to take office about five weeks later.

One reason for the apprehension is confusion as to what the election involves among the tribal population of 4 million which constitutes more than two-thirds of the electorate. Elections are alien to their customs and most of them are illiterate, so officials have begun a campaign to persuade them to vote.

Guerrilla War

But the factor causing the most apprehension is the guerrilla war against the government. Through the state-owned radio network and millions of pamphlets dropped from the air in tribal areas, as well as in meetings at thousands of villages, farms and factories, officials have been spreading the message that blacks can end the fighting by voting.

The government's contention is that other countries, particularly Britain and the United States, will be forced to accept the black government that emerges from the election, particularly if the turnout is high and foreign observers conclude that the balloting is fair.

The government teams that have carried the message into the guerrilla battle areas have acknowledged a wariness among tribesmen, who ask how the election will bring the war to an end. In six years of conflict they have been the principal victims. Perhaps half of the 13,900 persons officially listed as killed were villagers.

The estimated 12,000 guerrillas in Rhodesia have also carried on an intensive propaganda drive. Operating in groups of 10 to 50, they have gathered villagers in dusty clearings, usually at night, to tell them that the election and the constitutional accord that made it possible are frauds.

White officials have reported that the insurgents are practicing intimidation on a wide scale, threatening reprisals against voters and in some cases echoing Joshua Nkomo's threat to cause a bloodbath at the polls. Recently, the guerrilla leader was reported to have backed away from his threat, saying that the election was irrelevant.

The government, through its propaganda teams, has been assuring blacks that the ballot will be secret. Potential voters also have been told that troops and police, reinforced by the biggest call-up of reservists since the start of the war, will be guarding the 2,000 polling stations.

Eritrean Rebels Establish Unified Military Command

PARIS, April 10 (AP) — Two factions fighting for the independence of Ethiopia's northern province of Eritrea have put their forces under a single unified command, the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front announced today.

The EPLF issued a communique in Paris saying that the process of unification between the EPLF and the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), begun in Khartoum, Sudan, ended successfully and that a common military command has been established.

It also said that a two-pronged offensive launched April 2 by the Ethiopian government is running out of steam. The Ethiopians are driving northward from Marsa Taklai on the coast of the Red Sea, and from Asaabet in the direction of Nacsa, the EPLF said.

The communique said 40,000 Ethiopian troops, equipped with dozens of Soviet tanks, jets and bombers, were engaged in the fight. Soviet ships are bringing supplies to the Ethiopian troops at Marsa Taklai, it said.



Associated Press

BICYCLING FOR BLIND — Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai pushes off two Norwegian cyclists in New Delhi, Tom Naerland (left) who is blind, and Marit Voster. They are cycling around the world in 79 days to show that the blind can live fully active lives.

Ethiopia Counts on Eastern-Bloc Aid

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (WP) — Ethiopia's military government has launched a major campaign to revive its war-battered economy and appears to be counting heavily on assistance from its Communist allies.

But how big an economic commitment the Soviet Union and other Eastern-bloc nations are prepared to make to Africa's newest Marxist country remains unclear.

"If the Soviet Union and its allies don't provide the aid, the Ethiopians will probably have to turn to the West," remarked a diplomat. "The Soviets have not done very well when it comes to economic assistance to African countries, so Ethiopia is a test case for them."

So far, Moscow seems to be repeating the pattern of its earlier close relationship with Somalia, where it provided $1 billion in military assistance but little for economic development.

The Somalis complained bitterly about this when they severed military ties with Moscow in November, 1977, over the Soviet decision to switch sides and support Ethiopia in the Ethiopian-Somali war.

Soviet assistance, like that of East Germany, Cuba and other Soviet-bloc members, has been mostly for military or security forces. This is because Ethiopia's military government has been engaged in wars against Somalia, separatist movements and opposition groups.

The East bloc's commitment to Ethiopia's Marxist government should soon become clearer. The nation's ruler, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, toured Eastern Europe last November seeking $200 million to $300 million in economic assistance. He also signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation in Moscow. What he actually got in aid remains unknown outside the ruling military council. Many Ethiopians doubt that he got much at all.

Launching what is known as the national revolutionary development campaign in early February, Col. Mengistu listed the kind of assistance expected from, or already provided by, the Communist countries:

'Many Promises'

"They have given us money and different kinds of production machinery and equipment. They have advanced us long-term, low-interest loans for development purposes. They are going to help us set up various factories. They are going to cooperate with us in different kinds of development projects. They will make experts available to us. They will be training Ethiopians in various professions." At the end he added somewhat enigmatically, "They have also made us many promises."

What has actually arrived so far are 1,000 East German tractors and 50 combine harvesters for state farms. East Germany has also provided training for mechanics and drivers and a $2-million loan for a port expansion project at Assab on the Red Sea. But the Ethiopians reportedly have rejected the initial draft for the project.

Most of the farm equipment apparently was in exchange for 20,000 tons of Ethiopian coffee sold to East Germany several years ago.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union, which has sold $1 billion in arms to Ethiopia in the past two years on commercial terms, has come through with two loans for mining and agricultural development.

Most of Ethiopia's foreign economic assistance continues to come from the West or China, despite its severely strained relations with both.

Out of $117 million in loans listed in the current budget, more than three-quarters appear to come from the West, particularly the World Bank and the European Economic Community, and China.

The United States, once Ethiopia's closest ally but now vilified daily in the local press, has budgeted $37 million in economic assistance and relief activities for fiscal 1979 and has agreed in principle to provide another $21 million toward a $92-million, four-year rural development package being planned with the World Bank and Sweden.

Ethiopia's failure to take any action so far on its promise to compensate U.S. and other foreign companies nationalized in 1975 is holding up implementation of the package. The U.S. government has warned the World Bank that it will veto any new loans proposed for Ethiopia until some progress is made on the U.S. claims, which involve fewer than 20 parties and less than $20 million.

The World Bank has taken a similar stand on additional loans to Ethiopia because of the unresolved compensation issue by blocking at least $150 million in planned projects for the next few years. But the EEC Development Fund has gone ahead with its $120-million program.

Most World Bank loans to Ethiopia are at extremely low interest rates over long terms. U.S. economic aid has been on a grant basis since 1976 because Ethiopia is listed among the world's poorest countries.

By contrast, Ethiopians say Soviet-bloc terms for military and economic loans are far tougher, being closer to normal Western commercial terms.

This could become a sore point in Ethiopia's still-developing relations with its Communist allies as the government becomes more preoccupied with economic rather than military matters. The launching of the national development campaign could mark a turning point if enough East-bloc aid is not forthcoming.

Regime Goes After 'Bad Elements'

South Africa Press Braces for Stiffer Laws

JOHANNESBURG, April 10 (NYT) — Since clashes between policemen and black demonstrators threw South Africa into turmoil three years ago, newspapers here have been bracing themselves for an assault on their tenuous freedoms.

Now they consider that the assault is under way by a government that believes that many of its problems are created — or at least compounded — by a hostile press. The newspapers conclude that they may never again be able to offer objective accounts of events such as the Soweto riots in 1976 or the scandal a year later over the death in detention of the black leader Stephen Biko. The government, for its part, is insisting that all it seeks is responsibility from "bad elements" in the press.

The move foreseen by the newspapers has taken the form of three bills, two before Parliament and a third due for enactment before this session ends. When put into law, the measures will take their place alongside dozens of press restraints that occupy more than 300 pages in a legal handbook considered indispensable by most South African journalists.

One bill, already approved by the lower house of Parliament, will make it an offense to publish "any untrue matter" about the police "without having reasonable grounds for believing the statement is true." The burden of proof will rest with the newspapers, whose editors and reporters will be liable to a maximum penalty of five years in jail and a fine of $11,800.

In practice, Justice Minister James Kruger has indicated, newspapers will be expected to check their reports, whether on police action in a riot, the death of a political detainee or even routine matters, with a police liaison unit. A precedent exists for reports on matters involving prisons and the armed forces, which must be checked with the authorities before publication.

A second bill will make it an offense to "prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings" of an inquest, again with stiff penalties. In Parliament, opposition legal experts have warned that the measure could be interpreted as prohibiting reporting on the cause of death — of a rioter, for example, or a detainee — after the police launch an investigation, which can be immediate.

Through the commission appointed to investigate the Biko affair, which has exonerated all present ministers, the government has also attempted to obtain court orders forbidding independent scrutiny. After an initial success in which the editor of the Rand Daily Mail was fined, the commission has failed to obtain gag orders, but its efforts have contributed to a general atmosphere of caution.

High Legal Cost

One problem for the papers is the high legal cost involved in fighting the government in the courts. A decade ago the Rand Daily Mail paid almost $350,000 in a losing defense against charges of publishing untruths about the prison system. This year the paper and its sister publication, The Sunday Express, have several times been represented by Sydney Kentridge, the country's foremost advocate.

Defending the new police bill, the justice minister has said that his only purpose is to protect the police against lies and biased accounts of the kind that, in his opinion, characterized the press coverage of the Soweto riots and Mr. Biko's death.

"The work of the South African police is too important to let any Tom, Dick or Harry write what he likes about police action," Mr. Kruger told Parliament, adding the assurance that the police welcomed "fair criticism."

Critics have seen more sinister motives. Kelsey Stuart, the legal expert whose book "A Newspaperman's Guide to the Law" is the standard work on the subject, said that the measure was likely to have an effect similar to that of the law forbidding publication of untruths about prisons. As a result of that statute, he said, no newspaper has dared for 10 years to publish articles about prisons "except such reports that place the Prisons Department in a favorable light."

Libyans Seize The Captain of Fishing Trawler

MAZARA DEL VALLO, Sicily, April 10 (UPI) — An Italian fishing trawler riddled by about 100 machine-gun bullets fired from a Libyan boat that seized its captain returned to harbor today.

The 11-man crew of the 195-ton Cadore said the shooting lasted for two hours Saturday night after the Libyan boat hailed the ship 48 kilometers off the Libyan port of Misurata and ordered the captain, Giovanni Letterato, to go aboard with his ship's papers.

When Capt. Letterato did so, the Libyans then ordered the Cadore to follow them into Misurata, the crew said. They said they began to follow the boat, but then turned the Cadore round and headed out to sea at full speed.

The Libyan boat followed, firing into the hull and superstructure of the fishing boat for two hours before giving up the chase, the crew said.

H. de Riedmatten, 60, Papal Envoy, Relief Aide, Dies

ROME, April 10 (NYT) — The Rev. Henri de Riedmatten, 60, a Swiss Dominican who served as a papal diplomat and international relief officer, died of heart failure here Sunday.

He had been sent by Pope Paul as his personal observer to Lebanon during the civil war. In a message to the pontifical council Cor Unum (One Heart), the relief agency that Father de Riedmatten headed, Pope John Paul II praised him as a "tireless servant of the Holy See, always mindful of the needs of so many people in the world."

Father de Riedmatten was born in Sion, Switzerland, and entered the Dominican order at the age of 21. He was ordained in 1945 after studying at the universities of Fribourg, Paris, Rome and Oxford. He held doctorates in theology and philosophy.

George Woollard

HONOLULU, April 10 (UPI) — George Woollard, 70, geophysicist and director emeritus of the Institute of Geophysics at the University of Hawaii, died Sunday.

Garrett Price

NORWALK, Conn., April 10 (AP) — Garrett Price, 82, an artist and cartoonist for the New Yorker magazine, died Sunday.



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Many racing drivers race in modified standard production cars. The BMW M1, on the other hand, is a modified racing car now going into standard production. And this makes it a car that doesn't just offer a little to as many purchasers as possible, but rather a car that offers everything to just a few exclusive purchasers.

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BMW – Sheer driving pleasure

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 6 Wednesday, April 11, 1979

Of Law, Life and Death

The committees of revolutionary justice are working round the clock in Iran, executing the shah's ministers and agents for crimes of state and violations of divine law. To put it more simply, the new rulers are killing off their predecessors, avenging the uses and abuses of power in the past and trying to preserve their own power in the present. It is not, alas, an uncommon phenomenon.

After a momentary hesitation to rearrange their trial procedures, the Iranians shot former Premier Hoveyda for "sowing corruption on earth." After a similar delay to weigh the protests from abroad, the Pakistanis hung former Prime Minister Bhutto for plotting political murder. It may be mere sanctimony for Americans, the executioners of Nazi war criminals, to recoil from such retribution elsewhere. But in reflection on our past as well as on the Middle East today, we do recoil from official murder. And we find ourselves driven to the conclusion that murder will never cease to be an instrument of politics until the execution even of proved murderers is generally understood as wrong.

It is a wonder that societies have not long since reached this conclusion, and for the most practical reasons. As the political offspring of Stalin learned in our own time, those who rule by murder can only be deposed by murder. A government that punishes political crime by execution inevitably drives its opponents to killings; indeed, it must assume that they will kill even before they actually do, and so violence becomes the very language of dispute. When Nikita Khrushchev set out 20 years ago to liberate the Soviet Communist Party from such terror, he knew that he had to begin in his own Kremlin circle to substitute exile, ostracism and imprisonment for the penalty of death that had accompanied political defeat. He died a symbol of more civilized politics, deposed, but in bed.

Perhaps, in theory, some crimes can be distinguished from others in ways that seem to justify the death penalty. The Nuremberg trials raise a poignant aspect of the problem. The Russians still execute egregious profiteers. U.S. law has tried to define the murder of kidnap victims or policemen as different from other slayings. But here, too, there are practical reasons for doubting that any sound purpose is served. Execution by government does not demonstrably deter crime. But it does degrade the meaning of life and of government.

An eye for an eye sounds just; it is a principle found in both religious and secular legal traditions. But governments are imperfect judges of where the chain of injury really begins. Even in the most benign society, government itself injures some people for the benefit of the rest. True justice requires limits on the injury it is allowed to inflict.

As long as death remains a permissible instrument of government, those in power will justify its use. But because it is final, death is by definition unpolitical. By ending life, execution ends the search for truth. Any punishment may turn out to be unjust, but the penalty of death cancels the pursuit of justice for the prisoner and for those entrusted with his fate. For that reason alone, government and execution ought to be recognized as incompatible.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Other End of the Wire

How much more electricity is the United States going to need in the years ahead? In the aftermath of the Three Mile Island accident, the question takes on a new urgency and it is the basic question with which policy has to begin.

* * *

Current planning assumes that the demand for electricity is going to rise at rate of more than 5 percent a year over the next decade — requiring the nation's generating capacity to expand by two-thirds within those 10 years. According to the projections of the federal government and the utilities, about 40 percent of the next decade's additional electricity will come from nuclear plants. Nearly all of the remainder will come from coal-fired generators.

It is possible, within narrow limits, to shift the balance away from nuclear power and toward coal. Perhaps that will happen automatically, if the accident in Pennyslvania results in extensive construction freezes for redesign and improvement of future reactors. But coal reprents a significantly greater danger to the health, and the scale of those risks depends on the amounts of electricity that consumers demand. But unexpected and hopeful things have been happening to the trend of public demand.

Up until the pivotal year 1973, U.S. consumption of electricity had been soaring upward at a rate of 7 percent a year. But when the revolution in oil prices arrived, electricity suddenly got much more expensive and people — from large industries to individual homeowners — began cutting back. Through the 1960s and early 1970s, electricity production had been going up nearly twice as fast as the growth rate for the national economy as a whole. But currently it's expanding at just about the same rate as the economy. This sudden change does not seem to be hurting the economy or causing unemployment. As far as anyone can tell, it merely seems to represent a widespread inclination to be a bit more careful. There's nothing ideological about it, and nobody seems to have sacrificed much comfort.

Perhaps the present trend in power consumption can be pushed even lower. The congressional Office of Technology Assessment, in a study published this week, concluded that energy use in both existing and new housing can be cut 30 to 60 percent through the skillful use of insulation, and conventional heating and cooling equipment.

The United States has been building new power plants at a forced pace to produce electric heating for houses with no insulation. Heating the sky is expensive. For people who worry about the dangers inherent in both coal and nuclear generators, and who don't much care for the choice between them, there is one good way at least to slow down the rate at which the country has to build them. It requires thinking carefully about all the things that Americans have attached to the other end of the wire.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

UNESCO's Protection Racket

Last November, in a most unreassuring, if vague provision, UNESCO's declaration on the mass media pledged to "protect" journalists. Who needed the "protection" of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization? — the question all but asked itself. And might this "protection' turn out to be something self-respecting journalists would need to be protected from? Only four months later, the gloomy answers are plain. The distinguished but muddled Sean McBride, head of a UNESCO press commission, proposes to use the protection mandate to raise higher precisely the edifice of controls that Western-led protests tried to head off last fall.

Exactly who gets to be called a journalist? And who gets to do the calling? What are the rights of a journalist? What are his duties? Mr. McBride would have UNESCO, with its built-in Third World majority, address those questions and he would sanctify the answers in an annual press "round table." His proposal is a disaster.

The continuing effort by Third World ideologues and their trendy Western colleagues in UNESCO to grab hold of the world media is only half the story. Within the United Nations itself, a campaign is on to politicize their Department of Public Information. A sprawling multimedia realm with a budget of $19 million and a staff of 600, this department constitutes a great global resource. It has served well in the past to publicize legitimate issues — food and population — and its professionalism is such that the film on the Palestinians it was instructed to produce two years ago was suppressed: It was too objective. All that may now change. The General Assembly has set up a review committee with 32 members of the Third World, three from the Soviet bloc and six from the West. Though the resolution establishing the department enjoined it from conducting "propaganda," that is the direction the assembly apparently wishes the department to go.

* * *

Assaults on freedom of information have become a fixture of international life, a kind of cottage industry for disaffected Third World intellectuals and assorted political hangers-on. To work on improving the quality and usefulness of the media of their own countries is far less attractive a task to many of them than to try to lay hands on the media of other countries and on the free-press values implanted in the United Nations and its special agencies when they were founded. What might be called the anti-press states of the Communist world egg the Third World on in this misshapen enterprise. It should be opposed by people everywhere who want information and debate from the press, not propaganda and mush.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 11, 1904

NEW YORK — The New York Tribune commented in an editorial: "The proposal has been made that the name Long Acre Square should be changed to Times Square, in honor of our excellent neighbor, The New York Times, whose new building will be an ornament of that locality. We hope it will not appear ungracious to say that this is not well advised. The new name would be unpleasant to the ear, due to the letter 's' being doubled in the middle, and difficult to pronounce. The changing of a name is a serious business; and recognition to a newspaper should be given in another fashion."

Fifty Years Ago

April 11, 1929

BERLIN — In an eleventh-hour attempt to avoid a fall of the government, Chancellor Muller today moved for the formation of the much-mooted grand coalition, when he offered the Catholic Center Party three portfolios in the cabinet, instead of the one which it now holds. This, the most recent crisis, developed when the Socialists decided to vote against the naval cruiser appropriation. The Center Party already had announced its decision not to participate in the proposed grand coalition without an assurance of support for the cruiser appropriation.



Prague Tightens Screws on Charter 77

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — In 1968, Zdenek Mlynar was the secretary of the Central Committee, a member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and one of Alexander Dubcek's leading aides in their attempt to create a "socialism with a human face."

On Aug. 22 of that year, shortly after the start of the Soviet led-Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Mylnar was asked by Soviet Ambassador Stepan Tchervonenko — who had masterminded the eradication of the "Prague Spring" — to participate in the workers' and peasants' revolutionary government that was about to take power with the aid of Soviet tanks.

Mr. Mlynar refused. "That's regrettable," the Soviet gauleiter replied, "One must take a long-term view of these things; in five years, no one will remember the events taking place today."

Envoy to Paris

Mr. Tchervonenko was wrong. Today, he is the Soviet ambassador to Paris and Mr. Mlynar has been living in exile in Vienna for a year, but more than a decade after the two last met, the events of 1968 have not been forgotten.

It was a secret agent of Mr. Tchervonenko's Paris embassy who first revealed in January, 1977, that a movement had been born in Czechoslovakia which sought to perpetuate the ideals of the spring of 1968. "The Western press," the agent warned his colleagues in Prague, "is preparing to publish a Czech manifesto on the rights of man."

But by the time the Prague police got moving, it was too late; Charter 77, dated January, 1977 and signed by 257 persons was already being distributed in Czechoslovakia and in the West.

Two years later, there are more than 1,000 signatures on the document and spokesmen for the group have published 22 "papers," — objective, well-documented analyses which cover a range of subjects from pop music to the defense of imprisoned signatories of the charter and including the problem of unemployment, the vanishing national culture in this "spiritual Biafra" and the continuing presence of Soviet occupation troops in Czechoslovakia.

An Appeal

Charter 77 is not a political organization and it has no formal structures. It is an appeal for the respect of human rights, of the freedom of thought and individual liberty for all citizens as guaranteed under the Czechoslovak Constitution, the Helsinki accords and other international declarations.

Nevertheless, the publication of the charter — a perfectly legal document in Czechoslovakia — led to a harsh reaction from the regime. All the signatories have been interrogated, many of them brutally, and 40 persons — among them two journalists — linked to the charter have been sentenced to prison, or are in jail, or out on bail awaiting trial.

The entire nation was forced to denounce the authors of the charter without being allowed to read it. Minister of the Interior Jaroslav Obzina justified this Kafka-like method of operation in a speech to security officers: "If we published the charter, 90 percent of those who read it would fall into a trap and agree with its text."

However, it is by depriving the signatories of their jobs and preventing them from practicing their professions that the authorities believe that they have found the best way to react. But, just as Mr. Tchervonenko, in 1968, Czechoslovak Communist Party chief Gustav Husak, 10 years later, proved to be wrong in his appreciation of the problem: It was this systematic deprivation of the right to earn a living that alerted the West to the plight of the Charter 77 signatories.

On Jan. 28, 1977, John Vanderveken, the assistant secretary general of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in Brussels, informed the directors of the International Labor Organization in Geneva that "a number of persons have suffered discrimination in their employment" in Czechoslovakia. On May 30 of that year, the ILO set up an investigating committee which informed Prague of the complaints brought by the ICFTU. Last year, on Feb. 6, the Czechoslovak government presented its "observations" and the ILO adopted its final report on May 29.

Also last year, on Nov. 15, after a thorough study of the report and of Prague's reply, the governing body of the ILO declared the Czechoslovak authorities guilty of violating the rights of labor unions. The final deliberations were held in secret, but it is known that 38 members of the governing body voted to condemn Czechoslovakia, 9 abstained and 4 voted against. The four were the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Piotr Pimenov, a delegate from the Soviet "labor unions."

It was the first time that an Eastern European country was condemned by the ILO for violating the rights of citizens.

Beyond this formal action, there are hundreds of documents, reports and studies which describe the conditions in which hundreds or thousands of men and women live without means of defense under a cynical, oppressive state.

Here are some of the "criminals" punished by the sovereign state of Czechoslovakia and the charges against them:

"To: "Engineer Dr. Oldrich Hromadko, Prague.

"You are a signatory of the pamphlet known as Charter 77, which is hostile to our Socialist state.

"Your attitude is accordingly:

"a) A serious offense against the interests of the working class and our socialist society. . .

"b) A direct threat to the safety of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and, above all, to the integrity of the structure of the state in its international relations.

"For these reasons, the employees in our undertaking refuse to work with you and your retention in our organization until the expiry of notice of dismissal is therefore impossible. . .

"The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement Works Council gave its prior agreement to your immediate dismissal. . .

"(Signed) Engineer Otta Jahoda, Manager."

"To:

"Ladislav Dvorak, Slav section, National Library, Prague.

"I was informed that you signed Charter 77. . . By taking part in the libelous and seditious action. . . you have committed a criminal offense against the republic. . . Your retention in the institute is impossible.

"(Signed) Kozelek, Director, National Library."

'Lies'

The Office of the Chief State Counsel of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, had the following to say about Charter 77:

"The declaration known as Charter 77 affirms with the aid of lies and half-truths that Czechoslovakia constantly violates human rights. This declaration is leveled at state structure and socialist society. . . and calls for action incompatible with the constitution. . . Charter 77 is objectively a potential source of danger to the socialist and state system and it is not relevant that this harmful result has not occurred."

Several of these cases were taken up by the courts. And each time, as far as it is known, the plaintiff was turned down always for the same reason. Here is a sample of this type of justice:

"Judgment in the name of the republic."

"The Prague 1 District Court composed of Dr. Milada Uridilova, president; Dr. Miroslav Fiale, judge, and Dr. Jiri Ourednik, in the matter of the plaintiff Zdenek Mlynar, Doctor of Law. . . against the defendant establishment, the Prague National Museum. . . decided on the subject of the nullity of the immediate dismissal as follows:

"The complaint contesting the plaintiff's immediate dismissal by the defendant is rejected. . . By signing Charter 77, the plaintiff has infringed on work discipline, and this justified the defendant establishment to dismiss him according to its statutes. In view of lively public indignation at the act committed by the plaintiff, his retention in the defendant establishment could endanger the due performance of its tasks. Signature of Charter 77 had to be considered as endangering the safety of the state, even if not as a criminal offense. The court considered that it was unnecessary to refer to Charter 77 for the purpose of evidence, because the court had been acquainted with its contents by the report of the chief state counsel of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic."

Conclusions

After "having studied" the file of complaints prepared by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Czechoslovak government presented a statement of observations to the governing body of the International Labor Organization. The following is the conclusion of Prague's observations:

"Equality of rights and duties is guaranteed to every citizen of the Czechoslovak republic. . . The principle of nondiscrimination permeates the whole public life and the whole rule of law. . . The labor code, laws of the land and the institutions of socialist society efficaciously protect all citizens against unlawful action of employers. . .

"The competent Czechoslovak authorities have undertaken an investigation into questions to which attention has been called in the representation of the ICFTU. This investigation proved that the representation is wholly unfounded. The government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic resolutely protests against allegations made in the representation. . . which are in a gross contradiction with the real situation."

For Prague, the case is closed.

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Mideast Challenge for U.S.

By George Ball

NEW YORK — Though President Carter set out with courage and good faith to promote an overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, the constricting pressures of the negotiating process have so far produced a result reminiscent of Henry A. Kissinger's step-by-step strategy.

That strategy assumed that rather than beginning at the core of the problem, the United States could, by solving its easiest element (the Israeli relinquishment of the Sinai), generate a negotiating momentum that would enable it to resolve the intransigent basic elements: the disposition of the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and Jerusalem. Events so far tend to discredit that optimistic assumption.

Difficult

Rather than creating momentum for an overall settlement, the Camp David accords and the extraordinary political and economic investment required to translate them into treaty form have rendered the solution of the central substantive problems more difficult — though even more urgent — than ever.

Consider the present state of affairs:

- Egypt will now be disinclined to jeopardize its recovery of the Sinai for the sake of a solution for the West Bank and Gaza.
- Israel, no longer fearing a two-front war, will feel little pressure to modify the obdurate position on the occupied territories that Prime Minister Menachem Begin is now aggressively asserting.
- Because the dynamics of Israeli democracy restrict diplomatic flexibility to the lowest common denominator of domestic opinion, Israel's leaders will almost certainly insist that they have already made all the concessions they should be asked to make.

Yet Israel cannot forever impose its 11-year-old military occupation on more than a million Palestinians, and if it tries to crowd the Palestinians out of the occupied territories by expanding its settlements, it could trigger another war.

The people who live in those territories will never accept Begin's narrow concept that autonomy means a redeployed Israeli army enforcing internal order, with Israel retaining an unrestricted right to establish new settlements.

Because of their anger at being offered what they consider a derisory half-loaf, no responsible West Bank leaders will run for election to the so-called self-governing authority.

Unfortunately, positions will only be hardened by futile and protracted haggling over the modalities of an election that may not be held — and, if held, seems likely to prove little more than the forthcoming Rhodesian election under Ian D. Smith's "inside" settlement.

The rhetorical extravagance that inevitably accompanies such haggling will almost certainly spark growing West Bank demonstrations, while extreme elements of the Palestine Liberation Organization, frustrated at being ignored, will step up their violence to attract attention. Syria and Iraq will be pushed reluctantly into greater antagonism toward the United States, while Saudi Arabia, subjected to dangerous and divisive internal stresses by the tensions of a polarized Arab world, will prove less able and willing to resist pressures by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for higher oil prices and decreased production.

Sooner or later, Washington must brace for a frontal attack on the core of the Middle East problem, acknowledging what experience has now clearly shown: that, though war may be postponed by piecemeal arrangements, peace can never be attained without the acquiescence of Israel's Arab neighbors.

That acquiescence can be obtained only if the United States brings the PLO into the negotiating process and, at the same time, insist that the Palestinian men and women in the occupied areas are not a lesser breed fit only for perpetual colonial rule but are as entitled as their neighbors to the right of self-determination.

Though President Carter, I am sure, understands these hard realities, the U.S. people must be sufficiently informed to face them frankly.

Of course, the United States has neither the right nor the wish to put at risk Israel's security; on the contrary, any final peace arrangements must require all elements, including the PLO, to recognize Israel's territorial integrity and its full rights as a sovereign nation. That, however, will come about only as the result of a negotiating process in which the PLO participates, not as a precondition to participation.

Rather than exhaust the limited leverage of the United States on half measures that will not achieve the peace, Washington should concentrate on devising diplomatic, military and technological arrangements essential to enable Israel to live without fear of aggression next to a demilitarized West Bank.

This is the formidable challenge to U.S. will and ingenuity during the months ahead.

George Ball, under secretary of state from 1961 to 1966 and an investment banker, wrote this article for The New York Times.

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A Divided Opposition To Sadat

By Joseph Kraft

CAIRO — "Every shah has his ayatollah," is a phrase going the rounds of the opposition to Anwar Sadat here in Egypt. But while there are some similarities between President Sadat and the deposed shah of Iran, there are far greater differences. Moreover, though Islam is enjoying a renaissance in Egypt as elsewhere in the Arab world, the religious forces here are deeply divided. They lack a popular leader — an ayatollah.

Sadat resembles the shah chiefly in his penchant for one-man rule. the atmosphere around him exudes the sycophancy of a royal court, and independent men unwilling to bow down have been systematically dropped from the inner circle.

Like the shah, Sadat is prone to euphoric trips. He makes all the big decisions — particularly as regards foreign policy and notably with respect to the peace with Israel.

Corruption, in Sadat's Egypt as in the shah's Iran, is also widespread. Since the downfall of the shah, the government here has put the arm on some prominent persons. Still it is widely believed that many big fish are on the take.

The president and his wife are frequently mentioned, and they certainly live high. The president's closest associate — the dynamic builder Osman Ahmed Osman — is sometimes called "Sadat's Bebe Rebozo."

But Sadat has not flung Egypt into the headlong economic development that contributed so much to the shah's downfall. Furthermore, the revolution of 1952 which brought to power Sadat's predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser, put into practice sweeping social reforms — land distribution, free schooling and health care, subsidized rents and food and guaranteed jobs.

Despite almost incessant war, and not a few defeats, Egypt, in consequence, has been politically stable. Except during early 1977, when food prices were suddenly raised, there has been no mass base for an opposition.

Islamic students present perhaps the closest thing there is in Egypt to popular opposition. Young people have been turning in droves to Islam ever since the defeat of 1967. They sport beards and wear veils, and have organized many Islamic societies. They have carried student body elections at several campuses, and last year their candidates won the national student elections.

Wealth and corruption do not sit well in their eyes, and they have strong doubts about Sadat's peace initiative. On March 19, just before the signing of the treaty in Washington, they held a protest conference in Al Azar University, the great center of Islamic learning here in Cairo.

The conference denounced the peace treaty because it did not return Jerusalem to Moslem control. It said accord was impossible because of an irreconcilable struggle between "perverted Judaism and Islam." It went on to attack the regime for supporting "corruption and debauchery," for applying civil instead of religious law, and for using "terrorist tactics against the opposition."

These views are regularly repeated in a couple of glossy publications, presumably financed from abroad. But the students have no mature leadership.

One would-be set of leaders are the Egyptian Marxists grouped around Khaled Moheidine, a former army officer and a deputy in the People's Assembly. But Moheidine has previously negotiated for peace with Israeli leftists. So the best he can do is support the Islamic movement.

Probably the most potent catalytic agents for this diffuse opposition are the old comrades of President Nasser. The most active of the Nasserites is Kamal Din Hussein, an original member of the officers' group around Nasser and a tireless worker for a unified front against Sadat.

Diatribes

I saw Hussein the other day, and after harsh diatribes against "the one-man show" and "corruption running all the way to the top," he went after the peace treaty. He asserted that apart from not winning back Jerusalem and not gaining sovereignty for the Palestinians, Sadat had sold out Egypt.

He said: "The Jews will invest here, and they will acquire economic power. They will make Egypt the cornerstone of their ambition to have a state which stretches from the Nile to the Euphrates."

That is nonsense of course, and Sadat has ridiculed it openly. So even the Nasserites are not apt to make any appeal, unless things turn very sour here, which means that unless things go very wrong, Sadat, despite the existence of an opposition in Egypt, is almost sure to be in power for a long, long time.

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The Morgan Bank

Fashion in Paris

Saint Laurent Sans New Look

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 10 (IHT) — Yves Saint Laurent is on a fashion sabbatical. A designer who used to make or break fashions, he seemingly has decided to sit back and live off his old classics.

There was not a single new look in his ready-to-wear show; all he did was to update with fabrics here and colors there, in addition to creating a highlander feeling by throwing in a lot of Scottish accessories.

The reactions at the end of the show were mixed. "There were no fantastic surprises," said Bernie Ozer, vice-president of Associated Merchandising Corp. "But it was good. You know, fantastic surprises don't always sell." That also was the feeling of Anita Smaga, who has rounded up the best fashion names in her Geneva boutique. "The runway is one thing," she said, "and reality is another."

But a prominent U.S. department-store president, who refused to be named, said: "It's a disaster."

Geraldine Stutz, president of Henri Bendel's, who does not buy the Saint Laurent line but came as a friend, said: "This is clearly a choice. With Saint Laurent, one feels he can break the mold any time he wants."

Familiar Classics

Saint Laurent picked up all his familiar classics — the kilt, the velvet jacket, the knicker suit, the poncho coat — and gave them a different and very Scottish twist with sporrans, Scottish plumed berets and tartan stoles thrown across the bust; bagpipe music was played in the background. The only new look was the pretty panne velvet kilts, worn with stained jabot shirts and *braided velvet jackets.*

The show was slow at the start but picked up speed with the evening wear, which had a definitely Chinese flavor carried out with magnificent satins and brilliant colors that Saint Laurent mixed with his usual, flawless hand. Some prints look like old Chinese tea boxes and had the same delicate and unusual color combinations. Many of the shapes were Saint Laurent's typical tunics over pants, long and pure, but others were regular Chinese dresses, a tassel dangling from the deep skirt slit.

Saint Laurent cannot resist the knicker suit and used it again for evening, this time out of black velvet for what looked like Scottish men's fancy dress, complete with a big white ruffled shirt.

Part of the evening wear went in yet another direction, one that he has touched in the past — Victorian, but not the Grand Opera look *that he had a few seasons ago.* Those were soft taffeta dresses, with big sleeves and full skirts. They finally might catch on, because they do not look as formidable as his earlier ones.

In fact, what Saint Laurent did was to join the conservative Givenchy club. Givenchy yesterday showed well-bred clothes for well-bred and terribly skinny women, bringing to mind the Duchess of Windsor's comment that "one cannot be too rich or too thin." Actually, Givenchy is much closer to what is going on in the fashion world than Saint Laurent. He had pure, form-fitting suits, many of which had young, short belted jackets over very thin skirts. The gray-flannel one, touched up with velvet, and the skinny coat dresses were new but stamped with Givenchy's special elegance.

Other Collections

The tartan theme, which one way or another has been creeping up on the Paris scene, was on again at Dior's, but was told in a very direct, obvious and colorful way. Backed by Dior's still-powerful name, tartans have every reason to sell. The more typical Dior touches were the short and brightly colored jackets over short, skinny skirts, and the draped dresses that often wrapped around in back. The evening was all gold and glitter, including many sequined mermaid dresses and some swinging gold fandago ruffles.

Although Laroche does not make much noise, his collection this morning was more than all right. Designed by Guy Douvier, this has never been a runway collection, and the substance has always been more important than the show. But it is always on the right fashion wavelength with well-made, well-priced clothes. It has paid off: Laroche, who entered the U.S. market last September, will have six boutiques there by the end of this year.

One often forgets that Emmanuelle Khanh, who showed yesterday, is one of the pioneers of French ready-to-wear. She started bucking the establishment when she was modeling at Balenciaga and decided to design her own clothes. She is still going strong and has a pretty, soft and feminine collection with *black, slim skirts* topped by a series of lingerie blouses and a lovely knitwear line that includes jacquard-shouldered pullovers. All of it is done in simple, take-it-or-leave-it way that is both refreshing and relaxing.



Charles Gorli

Saint Laurent: No surprises.



Charles Gorli

Givenchy: Elegant suits.

A Rembrandt Gets Cleaning

WASHINGTON (WP)— After two years in the lab — years of deep anxiety — the most important Rembrandt landscape in America is once again on view at the National Gallery of Art.

"The Mill" is not the same picture most viewers will remember. It has been cleaned. And its look has changed.

The painting has lost it "golden glow," a thick discolored coating of dirty yellow varnish. Its melancholy sky, once brown, is now white and blue and gray. An old man with a cane, invisible before, can now be discerned in its regions *of deep shadows. So can once-*concealed stonework, cows, a flock of sheep, shrubs and roadside flowers.

For the first time in decades, and perhaps in centuries, "The Mill" can be seen.

Banned in Dubai

ABU DHABI (UPI) — The Emirate of Dubai has blacklisted 28 companies, actors and films, including the hit movie "Saturday Night Fever," the U.S. television series "*Love Boat*" and comedians Phil Silvers and Steve Allen, according to the Emirates News. The newspaper said that the action was taken by Dubai's boycott-of-Israel office because the individuals and groups concerned allegedly were linked to propaganda for Zionist causes.

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Films in Paris

'Every Which Way' Is Too-Loose Eastwood

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 10 (IHT) — The rugged individualist, always admired, is back on the screen with a resounding bang. Often his forceful personality is obliged to sustain two hours of celluloid mileage.

Such is the case with "Every Which Way But Loose" (at the Publicis Champs-Elysees, the Paramount Elysees and the Boul'Mich in English), which can boast of Clint Eastwood, a reliable drawing-card, and a comic monkey. Otherwise, its cupboard is scantily stocked. The inventions of its authors are so infantile that, aside from a mild injection of sex and a barrage of raw language, it might have been composed by 8-year-olds for 8-year-olds.

There is Eastwood, a sort of neo-John Wayne, flexing his muscles as a California truck driver who picks up extra cash by engaging in no-holds-barred bouts for the diversion of idle riffraff. He always wins.

He is the innocent savage of Rousseau in a Los Angeles motor pool. Let some barroom bum get sassy and he sends the offending oaf for a spin across the drink-parlor to upset with thundering crash a row of tables and to land in the jukebox. This is its humor. A pack of Hell's Angels bullies pester the good-natured Hercules and he licks them all and wrecks their motorcycles in a whirlwind chase. This is its excitement.

Like most he-man primitives, he has woman trouble, falling for a honky-tonk chanteuse and pursuing the wench to Denver. Boy gets girl, but girl proves a snappish tramp and he is soon well rid of her, free to resume his travels with his simple-minded stooge and the pet orangutan he has won at poker. This constitutes romance and a salute to the open road.

In support is Ruth Gordon, venerated for her acting on the stage of Wycherley and Ibsen and cherished for her characterization of the old lady in "Harold and Maude." She has been cast here as a foul-mouthed harridan of a cabbage patch. Both she and Eastwood merit less childish and more amusing material.

* * *

Jean-Paul Belmondo, another box-office favorite, is exhibiting himself in "Flic ou voyou" (at the Ambassade, the Normandie and the Richelieu). Its title makes sensible inquiry. Which side of the law is he on this time?

In the present instance, he rather compromises; he is a police agent disguised as a released criminal so that he may infiltrate a vice ring. His mission is to create a climate of insecurity in the underworld by employing terrorist tactics. When not on active duty, he dallies in the boudoir of a lady novelist, but such repose is brief. His teen-age daughter is kidnapped and he must rush to her rescue.

Belmondo is an engaging comedian and clowns through the necessary melodramatics and shootouts with a broad, ingratiating grin. His vehicle is in essence a one-man show, and again a show of the strong man alone overcoming all obstacles that stand in his path, all the while providing a specialty number of daredevil acrobatic feats.

The formula is familiar, but Georges Lautner has directed it with contagious zest, maintaining it at such breakneck speed that the spectator has no opportunity to meditate on its gigantic absurdities. Belmondo dominates the proceedings, but he receives helpful assistance from the handsome Marie Laforet as the chic novelist, from Michel Galabru in his customary role as police chief and from Claude Brosset as the ruthless gangland czar.

* * *

"Je te tiens, tu me tiens par la barbichette" (at the France Elysees, the Colisee and the ABC) is a comedy about the imbecilities of television, which are nothing to laugh about.

French television is frequently on strike, but oddly enough it is not the listeners and lookers who call for a halt, but those responsible for its emissions. When TV is on strike, cinema attendance jumps at once. It is surprising that such attendance does not soar when TV is in operation. In the case of TV projection of silent movies, some Mongoloid program director who evidently never goes on strike has ruled that they have been shown without accompanying music. The resulting effect is so painful and ridiculous that cinema-lovers should organize a protest parade.

Jean Yanne's investigation of TV's malaises is in the form of a broad burlesque. He mocks the moronic publicity shorts — the ballyhooing of a deodorant that doubles as a shoe spray and a mouthwash; the housewife delighted over some new-fangled food preparation, and so on — the low-level intelligence in program planning and the general muddle that apparently prevails.

Yanne's humor is often as gross as the targets on which it fires; the acting is that of a cheap farce; and the film's best features are the slick, lively production numbers — a boisterous rock session with the Village People, for example — which turn the tables on the satire in their display of high professionalism. Nor is the attack entirely fair in its generalizations, for French TV occasionally brings events of artistic and theatrical value to a vast audience despite the idiotic *reclames* that it blasts into the ether.



Clint Eastwood with co-star in "Every Which Way."

Waverley Root

The Quail: The 'Most Agreeable' of Game

PARIS — One of the sweet, simple memories of my idyllic boyhood is that of lying on my back in the middle of a field that seemed to be trying to grow more daisies than grass, and listening to the clear but plaintive whistle of "Bob! Bob *white!* Bob *white!*" If the birds were silent, I would mock their call and they would answer. I thought I was dialoguing with quail; if anyone had told me that there were no quail in America, I would have put him down as an ignoramus, but he would have been right. If I had been brought up in the Southeast instead of the Northeast, I would have been just as sure that my friendly bird was a partridge (or, among the Louisiana Cajuns, a *perdreau*). There are no native partridges in America either.

When the first Europeans came upon this New World bird for which they had no name, they called it after the Old World bird that they thought it most resembled. In Virginia, this was felt to be the partridge; in New England, the quail. The first name remained localized; the second spread throughout the United States, and we must now resign ourselves to it: the American quail has acquired no distinctive name of its own except bobwhite, which sounds less like a name than a nickname — an affectionate one.

Both Old World and New World quails are galliformes, but of different groups. The Old World quail, which we must consider the real one by right of seniority, is best represented by *Coturnix coturnix*, the New World quail by *Colinus virginianus*. They have in common firm flesh of exquisitely delicate taste, but I have no opinion on which is better; although I often heard their call in the United States, I cannot remember ever having eaten quail there, and although I have often eaten quail in France, I do not remember ever having heard their call there. Perhaps I did not recognize it. French quail say, "*Paye tes dettes! Paye tes dettes!*" — "pay your debts," bad advice in inflationary times.

The most raucous of all quails is probably the mountain quail of North America's Pacific coast, alias the plumed partridge, whose "Quee-ark! Quee-ark!" can be heard for three-quarters of a mile. (The West Coast also has a valley quail, the state bird of California, but when a quail farm in Sonoma of that state ran out of breeding stock it could find none nearer than Chile. There are fewer valley quail now than there used to be, but they cover more ground, for they have been exported and acclimatized as far away as New Zealand).

Another characteristic shared by Old World and New World quail is an aversion to flying. This is not unconnected with their flavor. Quail have large white-fleshed muscles that permit rapid flight, but in brief bursts only. They lack the rich blood supply that feeds strong-flying birds with fuel in the form of oxygen, delivered rapidly and in great quantity, which is necessary for sustained flight. It is this abundant blood supply that gives many game birds dark meat and also a flavor too strong for some tastes. The flesh of the quail is more lightly colored and its taste more subtle — at the optimum, in many opinions, between the blandness of barnyard fowl and the pungency of more athletic wild birds.

Quail, if they have a choice, prefer to flee danger by running rather than by flying, a suicidal habit that they share with pheasants. The most pedestrian of these birds is surely the mountain quail, whose usual habitat lies at elevations between 1,500 and 10,000 feet but who sometimes are obliged to undertake a vertical migration to lower levels if their food is covered by snow in winter; they make the descent not by flying, but by walking, often in single file. It is perhaps no coincidence that the mountain quail is reputed to be the most delicious of American species, although a statistic given to mark its precious nature, its price in San Francisco at the time of the Gold Rush, does not impress us today — $2.50 to $4 per dozen.

When startled quail have to resort to flight, they do not do so in a fashion that creates much difficulty for hunters. In Europe, the quail flies low but in a straight line, with only a slight wobble. The bobwhite may create a little more trouble, especially if surprised in its sleeping formation, for which the birds settle on the ground in a tight circle, *tails in the middle and heads on the* rim, giving the covey as a whole a 360-degree range of vision. If startled, the circle explodes into the air, with the birds shooting out in all directions like shrapnel, confusing the hunter or predator. Quickly tired, the covey settles to the ground within a short distance, and if roused one or two times more, becomes so exhausted that the birds can be picked up in the hand.

Old World quail, being migratory, ought to be strong fliers, but they are not. They can hold a little longer than the New World birds, but they exhaust themselves in their flight. They cross the Mediterranean by island-hopping, sometimes arriving at one of their relays so exhausted that they can be picked up without offering resistance, to be caged and fattened for the table. One of their island stops is Capri, whose bishop, a few centuries ago, earned himself the sobriquet of "the Bishop of Quails," because it occurred to him to impose a tithe on the birds taken there.

A Miracle Explained

Sicily was another stop for migrating quail, which explains the miracle of Santa Lucia, patroness of Syracuse. The story goes that when Syracuse was stricken by famine, the saint sent great flocks of quail, which fell to the ground and were easily captured; hence Syracuse today eats quail on the saint's secondary feast day, which falls in May, the month of the spring migration.

"The quail," Brillat-Savarin wrote, "is of all game . . . the most delicate and the most agreeable. A good, fat quail pleases equally by its taste, its shape and its color. You show your ignorance whenever you serve it otherwise than roasted or *en papillote*, or its savor is extremely volatile and every time the animal is put in contact with liquid, it dissolves, evaporates and perishes." He might have added that it should never be hung, an opinion shared even by those who advocate hanging other types of game.

In Brillat-Savarin's time, gourmets claimed that they could tell by the taste whether a quail had been taken when the wind was blowing north or south. Since the game season was in the fall, quail were shot *or netted during their north-south* migration. If they had a north wind behind them, helping them along, the reasoning went, they would not stop, and would consequently be lean and tough. If they were battling a south wind head-on, they would stop from time to time to rest, preferably in vineyards, where they could feast on taste-building grapes, ripe at that season.

In the 16th century, Dr. Antoine Mizauld recommended quail for a non-gastronomic reason; he was moved by the touching devotion of this bird to monogamy, an unusual habit among similar feathered game.

"Husbands who love their wives," he wrote, "wives who want to be loved by their husbands, have only to take a pair of quails, from which you will extract the two hearts, to wear them on your persons, the husband that of the male, the wife that of the female, and you can count on getting along well together."

1979 Waverley Root

Italy Contest Winner

SIENA, Italy (AP) — American soprano Marion Vernet Moore won the first prize in the Ettore Bastianini contest for young opera singers held here. The jury, presided over by Italian singer Giulietta Simionato, picked the New York resident as the best out of a field of six finalists.

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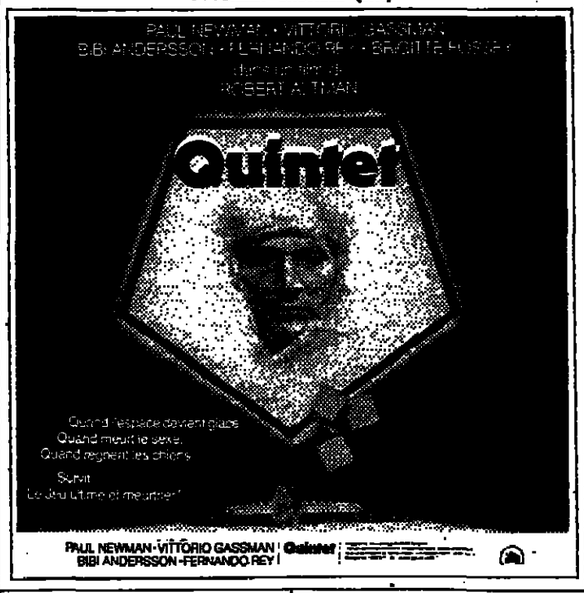
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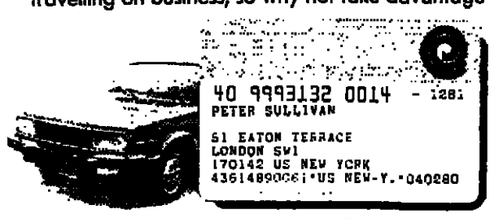
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Emminger Questions New Dollar Stability

BASEL, April 10 (AP-DJ) — Since the beginning of this year a worldwide run into the dollar has led to "a massive reversal" of currency flows, Otmar Emminger, president of the Bundesbank, said here today. But he questioned whether the dollar's surprising comeback will last.

He said that almost 10 billion Deutsche marks had flowed out of West Germany during the first three months of this year, reversing the inflow of the equivalent of some 13 billion DM that had occurred in the final quater of last year. Similar reflows of speculative funds are being reported from other hard-currency countries, specifically Japan and Switzerland, he said in a speech prepared for delivery to the Basel Statistical Economics Society today.

However, he said doubts remained as to whether the current situation would be a lasting one. "Will the current constellation on foreign exchange markets, especially the surprising comeback of the dollar last," he asked, implying that he had doubts in the face of a continued high U.S. inflation rate and a current-account deficit that, although reduced, would remain for some time.

"The reversal of speculative positions and the normalization of payment modalities — the leads and lags — won't last unlimited," he said.

But he also stressed that the dollar-support program launched by the Carter administration last November had created "a new basis of confidence." He also remarked that the increase in oil prices may benefit the dollar, the currency in which oil exports are billed, but quickly added: "These are only speculations."

The Bundesbank chief was speaking on exchange rate and money supply policy in West Germany. In past years, he said, money supply policy had frequently been undercut by massive foreign exchange inflows that swelled the money supply unduly. With the dollar's recent significant recovery, he noted, "the dilemma between exchange rate policy and stearing the money supply had been solved, at least for the time being."

The current price situation in West Germany requires moderation in monetary expansion, Mr. Emminger said. The current strong economic uptrend which is gradually becoming self-propelling and the exchange rate situation are not standing in the way to moderately pulling the monetary brakes in West Germany, he added.

Turning to the European monetary system, Mr. Emminger stressed that it had good starting conditions because of the improved dollar situation, the rather strong balance of payments position of most EMS members and because of the strong economic growth in West Germany. He noted that the reversal of currency flows in the wake of a stronger dollar had depressed the mark within the EMS.

Interest differentials and the removal of foreign exchange risks in inter-EEC trading had also brought the mark nearer the lower end within the EMS, he remarked.

Turkey Cuts Lira's Rate

ANKARA, April 10 (AP-DJ) — Turkey today devalued its lira by 5.7 percent against the dollar in a move seen as a compromise with the International Monetary Fund to improve the nation's economic performance.

Today's move compares with an IMF demand for devaluation of the lira by at least 30 percent. However, well-informed sources said the IMF is currently prepared to soften its stand on devaluation and accept the Turkish currency measures for the present.

However, the government established a "premium system" effectively devaluing the lira up to an additional 40 percent for earnings repatriated by Turkish workers abroad or foreign tourists who trade in their hard currencies. These two groups would receive 37.1 lire per dollar, instead of the new official rate of 26.5 lire (up from 25 lire previously), and 19.17 lire per Deutsche mark, instead of the official rate of 14.50 lire.

There will be additional bonuses of 10 lire per dollar for the next month and of five lire for the following month with a similar but smaller bonus for marks. The bonuses are designed to expedite the flow of hard currency into Turkey at a time when there is a serious shortage of foreign exchange. The shortage makes it difficult to purchase necessary imports, particularly oil.

Most other foreign exchange rates remained the same. The lira was revalued against the Swiss franc, which now buys 15.50 lire compared with 16.67 previously. The government said today's moves are designed to eliminate wide cross-rate differences which had been created in the foreign exchange rates of the lira in recent months.

Turkey, whose total foreign debts are estimated at $12.5 billion, has not been able to service most of its obligations since 1977. The problem has been especially severe because half of the debts were short term.

Because of its dissatisfaction with the performance of the Turkish economy, the IMF has suspended a standby loan agreement that was reached a year ago. However, informed sources claim Turkey will soon be ready to resume negotiations with the IMF.

In recent weeks, Turkey has announced a new economic recovery program whose main goal is to boost exports by spurring production while reducing domestic demand. The details of the program are gradually being disclosed through a series of government decrees and circulars. The core of the plan so far has been hefty price hikes of 25 to 100 percent for gasoline, cement, iron and steel, and many consumer goods.

[Turkey also introduced restrictions on the sale and circulation of gold for commercial uses, making any transactions dependent on permission being granted by the Finance Ministry, Reuters reported.]

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Weston Abandons Hudson Bay Bid

George Weston Ltd. has all but abandoned its takeover bid for Hudson's Bay by advising Bay shareholders to follow their directors' advice to accept the competing offer from the Thomson family interests. Weston said it would not amend its offer of $Can.40 per share either in cash, 8¼ percent preferred Weston shares or a mix of both for a maximum 60 percent interest in the Bay — up to 13.8 million shares. The Thomson family, operators of one of the world's largest newspaper chains, boosted to $Can.37 its per-share cash offer for 75 percent of Canada's largest department store chain. Bay directors recommended shareholders accept that $Can.641-million bid. Weston said that "shareholders who were considering tendering under either offer should now, in the absence of a better offer, tender their shares under the Thomson offer." The federal government said last week it would investigate the proposed takeover and the Bay's board advised that "there is less risk of action being taken to dissolve the Thomson merger than the Weston merger." The federal probe was prompted in part by complaints from independent businessmen, who feared that a Bay-Weston combination would wind up with control of entire shopping centers across Canada and squeeze out small suppliers of retail goods.

Brascan Rejects EDPER Bid

Brascan Ltd. has rejected the bid from EDPER Equities Ltd. for 45 percent of Brascan's outstanding class "A" shares (IHT, April 10) at $Can.38 each. The company said the offer was not in the best interests of shareholders and did not compare favorably with the real worth of the shares and the benefits to be obtained from a successful completion of Brascan's own $1.13-billion bid for F. W. Woolworth. Brascan, denying charges that its bid for Woolworth was a defensive maneuver, says its tender offer was the culmination of months of intensive effort to reinvest the proceeds of the sale of its electric utility operations in Brazil. Brascan adds that it is determined to proceed with its tender for Woolworth. Brascan's shares last traded 22⅜ on the Toronto Stock Exchange before being halted after the EDPER offer.

Chrysler U.K. to Double Output

Peugeot-Citroen's Chrysler U.K. division intends to double car production at its Ryton plant in Coventry next year. A company spokesman says over 2,000 new jobs will be created at the plant which currently produces around 1,000 Alpine cars a week. He adds that production by the Iran National Car Co., which imports knocked-down kits from from Chrysler, increased last week to some 1,300 vehicles — or 75 percent of production achieved before the revolution. One shipload of 9,000 kits, stranded on the high seas when the revolution broke out, was landed in Iran a few weeks ago. However, another cargo has still to be delivered and its exact whereabouts are not known, he adds. The improvement in Iran may mean Chrysler's engine plant in Stoke can resume work in July on the Iran contract which is worth around £100 million a year to the company. Orders from Iran are expected to revert to over 100,000 kits in 1980, the spokesman says.

Harrisburg May Hurt Capital Spending

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP-DJ) — One implication of the nuclear accident near Harrisburg, Pa., is the possible adverse impact on capital spending.

"There are potential domestic and international ramifications for capital spending, foreign trade and energy prices," say Gert von der Linde and Gregory Kipnis, economists at Donaldson, Lufkin and Jenrette.

The only hard data they have relate to capital outlays. In 1978, public and private spending on nuclear generating plants in the United States was $10.7 billion, representing 36.3 percent of all capital spending by public utilities and 7 percent of total plant and equipment outlays of $153.8 billion by U.S. businesses.

"In 1979, spending on nuclear generating equipment has been projected to increase by somewhat more than 16 percent and to account for 7.3 percent of total plant and equipment spending," Mr. Kipnis says.

But the accident and the reaction to it may well place in question the current forecasts for capital spending, the economists suggest. "Obviously, anyone with nuclear plans scheduled this year will pause, if only because they'll want to understand what went wrong in Pennsylvania," Mr. Kipnis says. In addition, he says, social and political reaction also could impede new construction.

The economists say the direct and indirect economic effects are impossible to assess at present and they are not putting forward a forecast. But they are making what they call "a rough judgment on capital outlays if spending plans for nuclear generating this year are cut in half."

Hypothetically, Mr. Kipnis says, a 50-percent cut in such outlays could occur if new spending is totally halted for four months, and spending thereafter resumes at half the scheduled rate, even if the spending reduction later is made up by the re-engineering of existing plants to meet more stringent regulations.

In that event, "$6.25 billion would be cut from total capital spending, which would reduce the currently projected growth rate from 11.3 percent in the Commerce Department's most recent survey, to 7.7 percent," Mr. Kipnis says. The latter estimate would represent a decline in real terms because the inflation rate on capital equipment is projected by the economists at 8.6 percent this year.

Aside from the direct effect on equipment manufacturers, any such spending cutback by utilities also would have a ripple effect on producers of nuclear cores, uranium mining and refining companies, and specialty equipment makers, Mr. Kipnis says. "There may be international repercussions as well," he adds. "Contracts with developed and developing countries could be delayed or postponed."

Some of the deferred or canceled spending would be diverted to conventional electrical-generating equipment, but this could be limited by alternative-fuel availability, a protracted turnaround time and social and political battles, he says.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

United States

Abbot Laboratories

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	380.00	332.80
Profits	38.49	31.87
Per share	0.64	0.53

Great Western Financial

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	203.40	168.70
Profits	22.65	20.89
Per Share	1.01	0.94

International Paper

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,060.	924.00
Profits	85.50	54.90
Per Share	1.79	1.16

Kaiser Aluminium & Chemical

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	704.70	548.20
Profits	56.00	24.50
Per Share	1.38	0.60

Libbey-Owens-Ford

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	318.50	262.50
Profits	21.70	13.70
Per Share	1.85	1.13

United Technologies

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,790.	1,470.
Profits	70.84	52.95
Per share	1.54	1.39

Revenue, Profits in Millions

France

Schneider

Year	1978	1977
Profits	47.84	87.73

(Figures in French francs)

Netherlands

Rhine-Schelde-Verolme (RSV)

Year	1978	1977
Loss	59.70	49.60

(Figures in guilders)

Bank Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Mellon National

1st Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	24.17	19.70
Per Share	1.23	1.01
Net Income	22.89	18.56
Per Share	1.17	0.95

Morgan (J.P.)

1st Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	69.42	59.60
Per Share	1.70	1.46
Net Income	65.68	59.33
Per Share	1.61	1.46

Civil Aircraft-Sales Code Adopted at Trade Talks

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, April 10 (NYT) — An agreement to eliminate by Jan. 1, 1980, all customs duties and similar charges on international sales of civilian aircraft and parts has been reached at the world trade negotiations here, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The agreement will be part of the package of trade liberalization that the negotiators at the 99-nation talks are scheduled to adopt Thursday for forwarding to their governments for final approval. The aircraft accord was drafted by the United States, the European Economic Community, Japan, Sweden and Canada.

The trade talks were begun in 1973 at a session in Tokyo of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. However, serious discussion on the aircraft proposal was initiated only last July at the Bonn economic meeting that brought together the leaders of the major Western powers and Japan.

For those governments that have already waived duties on imports of civil aircraft, the accord will "bind" such waivers so that the duties cannot be reintroduced without an offsetting trade concession as provided by the GATT fair trade rules.

The agreement also provides that the new code drafted at the trade talks to eliminate or reduce government subsidizing of exports will apply to trade in civil aircraft.

Similarly, governments will be pledged not to require or otherwise exert undue pressure on airlines and other buyers of civil aircraft to turn to a particular supplier. The buyers are to be free to make their choice on the basis of commercial and technological factors.

Korea Orders 10 Boeing 747s, Has Option on 8

WASHINGTON, April 10 (IHT) — Boeing said today that Korean Air Lines has ordered 10 wide-bodied 747s at a cost of $660 million, including spare parts, and has taken options on an additional eight 747s and parts for $640 million.

United Technologies' Pratt & Whitney unit said it was chosen to provide engines valued at more than $110 million for the 10 Boeing 747s. Engines for the aircarft on option would be an additional $92-million order.

The 10 aircraft on firm order will be delivered from 1980 through 1982. The eight on option would be for delivery in 1983 and 1984. The purchase includes four 747F freighters, three 747-100B passenger models and three 747-200B long-range passenger types.

Korean Air Lines Vice President M.J. Kim said the aircraft will make his airline second in the Orient to Japan Air Lines.

Boeing's director for international sales, O.M. Roetman, said the company's 747 production will increase to seven a month in August, returning to a high point achieved when production began. He said the firm expects to add 10,000 workers to its force this year.

Prices Are Higher on Big Board

Retail Sales Advance Strong 1% in March

NEW YORK, April 10 (UPI) — New York Stock Exchange prices were slightly higher in fairly active late afternoon trading as investors awaited President Carter's news conference.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down more than a point at the outset and up about 2 points later, was up 3.03 to 876.73 at 3 p.m. It lost 1.99 points yesterday. Advances led declines 692 to 520 while the five-hour turnover amounted to about 22.26 million shares compared with 22.29 million traded during the corresponding period yesterday.

The Commerce Department reported late in the session that retail sales rose a seasonally adjusted 1 percent in March after a revised gain of 0.3 percent in February. The year-on-year increase was 12 percent, compared with 13 percent in February, it said.

Retail sales excluding the automotive sector were up 1 percent in March to $56.7 billion, 11-percent above March last year. Adjusted sales of durable goods rose 3 percent from February and were up 17 percent on the year. Sales of nondurable goods were about unchanged from the previous month but up 9 percent from a year earlier.

Frank Fitzsimmons, the Teamsters' Union president, sparked some midday buying by saying negotiators appeared to be close to a breakthrough that could end the 10-day-old strike that has closed down much of the nation's trucking industry.

Institutions and foreign investors appeared to be active in the market.

General Public Utilities, which has taken a drubbing since a nuclear accident sharply curtailed activities at its Three Mile Island plant near Harrisburg, Pa., was higher and active most of the session.

In other news, Procter and Gamble said directors increased the quarterly dividend to 85 cents from 75, payable May 15 to shareholders of record April 20.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

Blumenthal Accepts Risks of Tight Policy

WASHINGTON, April 10 (IHT) — The United States must be willing to accept "austere policies (that) run the risk of recession in order to fight inflation," Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today.

"The inflation problem won't be solved unless we persevere with our policies of fiscal and monetary restraint," he said in remarks prepared for an international trade conference in Dallas. A text of his talk was released here.

"We must take the risks entailed in maintaining, and if necessary, intensifying our anti-inflation measures," he said. "And we must demonstrate patience in waiting for these measures to yield the desired results," he added.

He said that there is "no viable alternative" to the tough policies. "Encouraging inflationary forces or passively accepting them will assuredly lead to a recession," he said.

Yesterday, The Washington Post reported that President Carter's top economic advisers had agreed that they must risk a deeper recession if necessary to slow the U.S. economy (IHT, April 10). The report said some sort of major policy tightening is expected in the next two or three weeks. The moves being considered are asking the Federal Reserve to sharply increase interest rates or ordering imposition of credit controls to dampen demand.

Mr. Blumenthal did not predict that a recession would occur. In fact, he said that "concern is expressed that the economy is too fragile to withstand fiscal austerity and monetary restraint. Myopic monetarists guided only by the monetary aggregates are widely predicting recession despite the evident ability of the banking system to obtain funds in sufficient quantity to support a very rapid rate of expansion in bank credit."

He added: "We must not panic and reverse course at the first signs of a pause in the pace of economic activity, however attractive this might be in political terms."

Mr. Blumenthal noted that sharp increases recorded in materials prices and intermediate goods prices are yet to pass through the retail level. But the most alarming factor about the recent inflation burst, he said, is that it comes hard on the heels of a sharp rise in prices last year.

The administration's objective must not only be to bring the rate of inflation down from a double-digit range, but also to set in place a consistent complex of policies designed to continue the reduction of inflation in the long term, he said.

While Mr. Carter's plan to gradually decontrol domestic oil prices will boost prices modestly in the short run, in the longer term it will help reduce inflation by encouraging domestic oil production, conservation and new technologies, he said. This will free the country from the inflationary results of dependence on the oil cartel's pricing operations, he added.

The proposed windfall-profits tax on oil companies would raise net fiscal tax receipts by $1.6 billion in fiscal 1981 and by $3 billion the following year, he said.

Decontrolling oil prices would result in a saving on oil imports of over a million barrels a day in 1980, the first full year of operation, he added.

U.S. Oil Imports Seen Declining, But Costs Rise

WASHINGTON, April 10 (Reuters) — U.S. imports of crude oil and petroleum products are expected to fall to 8.5 million barrels a day by the end of this year, assuming there is anticipated consumer resistance to higher prices and reduced consumption because of slower economic growth, Treasury sources said.

For the year, oil imports are expected to average 9 MBD, the sources said. The internal Treasury forecast also takes into account the U.S. commitment through the International Energy Agency to reduce consumption by 5 percent, they said.

Before the latest price increase announced by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries effective April 1, the Treasury was forecasting U.S. oil imports of 9.5 MBD for 1979.

Despite the import drop, the higher prices still will raise the total U.S. import-energy bill to what President Carter recently projected as some $50 billion this year compared to $42.3 billion last year, the sources noted.

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Highlights of the year

During the year, several important milestones were passed. For the first time, total Group assets passed US$ 5 billion and those of our 60% owned U.S. subsidiary, Republic National Bank of New York, passed US$ 3 billion.

Group capital and loan funds reached US$ 490 million at year-end. Deposits increased by 32% to US$ 4,612 million and net earnings after taxes rose by 18% to US$ 33.7 million or US$ 2.05 per share.

By 31st December, 1978, Republic National Bank of New York had become the 47th largest bank in the U.S.A. ranked by deposits and the 26th largest ranked by shareholders' equity.

Our geographical expansion continued with the opening of several new offices including a banking subsidiary in Uruguay and a representative office of Republic National Bank of New York in Hong Kong.

1978 was marked by serious disturbances in the monetary and political scenes and lower margins on international credits. However, we were able to maintain profitability and minimize risk by careful cost control, diversified lending and the exercise of our specialized skills in trade finance "à forfait", gold, foreign exchange and the wholesaling of banknotes.

The Board is recommending the payment of an increased dividend of US$ 0.65 per share, compared with US$ 0.55 per share paid in the previous year.

19th March, 1979

EDMOND J. SAFRA
Chairman

Consolidated balance sheet as at 31st December, 1978

Assets	31st December 1978 US$ 000's	31st December 1977 US$ 000's
Cash in hand and balances with banks	1,709,951	1,006,304
Bank certificates of deposit	407,920	324,525
Precious metals	*153,239	*113,781
Financial paper	419,657	390,864
Government and municipal bonds (USA and UK)	359,373	307,775
Securities	251,506	311,314
Current accounts and advances to customers	1,772,896	1,577,755
Investments	5,109	5,086
Fixed assets	62,253	42,642
Other assets	130,286	88,361
	5,272,190	4,168,407

against which were forward sales of US$ 161,861,000 in 1978 and US$ 107,825,000 in 1977.

Liabilities	31st December 1978 US$ 000's	31st December 1977 US$ 000's
Deposits, balances due to customers and inner reserves	4,611,794	3,498,442
Other liabilities	170,381	236,569
	4,782,175	3,735,011
Capital and loan funds:		
Sinking Fund Notes 2002	30,000	6,000
Sinking Fund Debentures 2001	50,000	50,000
Sinking Fund Debentures 2002	35,000	35,000
Convertible Subordinated Capital Notes 1997	–	12,490
Other loans	47,875	40,000
Minority interests	108,854	96,376
Shareholders' funds:		
Share capital	24,605	24,605
Reserves	193,683	168,925
Total shareholders' funds	218,288	193,530
Total capital and loan funds employed	490,015	433,396
	5,272,190	4,168,407
Contingent liabilities: Letters of credit and guarantees	195,897	165,481

For the year ended 31st December

	1978	1977
Net earnings after taxes, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US$ 000's)	33,690	28,566
Earnings per share	US$ 2.05	US$ 1.74
Number of shares outstanding	16,403,300	16,403,300

Principal Subsidiaries

Trade Development Bank, Geneva · Republic National Bank of New York, New York
Other affiliates and offices in: Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, London, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

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Details and registration with Dr. Henri Prodol, 28 Rue Chardon-Lagache, Paris-16e. Tel.: (1)224.82.81 or Emile Aries S.A., 1 Avenue Marc-Monnier, Geneva. Dr. R. Aries can be reached in Paris at (1) 246.09.08.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Prices (3 p.m.) Apr. 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	3 p.m. High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
				— A—A—A —							
39½	29⅛	ACF	2.10		6.2	7	30	34	33¾	33¾	— ¼
23⅜	15½	AMF	1.24		7.2	8	237	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
32⅜	15	AM Intl	.28		1.7	6	336	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
14¾	8⅞	APL	1		9.1		49	11⅜	10⅞	11	
48⅝	33⅜	ARA	1.64		4.5	8	113	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ¼
31⅜	19	ASA	1		4.0		39	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
14⅞	8½	ATO	.48		3.8	5	22	13⅜	13¼	13½	
40	29	AbbtLb	1		3.0	13	1236	33½	33¼	33½	— ¼
23⅜	15½	AcmeC	1.20		6.2	6	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
6½	3⅜	AdmDg	.04		1.1	5	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	
13	10¾	AdaEx	1.28e		11.		33	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	+ ¼
8½	3⅜	AdmMl	.20e		4.1	7	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
45⅞	35½	AetnaLf	2.70		6.1	5	514	44¾	44¾	44⅝	+ ⅛
26¾	17⅜	Ahmans	1		4.6	4	10	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
4	2	Aileen					85	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31⅜	23½	AirPrd	.60		2.1	10	151	29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	15¼	AirbFrt	1		4.9	10	28	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
15¾	11¼	Alcoa	.80		6.3	7	41	13	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	7⅝	AlaP	pf1.87		11.		14	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
17¾	14⅛	Alasco	1.40		9.4	7	7	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
28⅞	13½	Alaskin	.66		3.2	13	99	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
41	19½	Albany	1		2.6	11	42	38¾	38¼	38⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.6	10	19	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
46¾	28½	Albrtsn	1.20		3.1	8	6	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
38½	25¼	AlcanA	2		5.4	5	143	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ⅛
31⅜	21⅝	AlcoStd	1.40		5.7	5	9	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
8¼	5¼	Alexdr	.40		6.3	5	72	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
27	15½	AlgCo	1		3.8	8	36	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
15	6¼	AlleyAir				4	495	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
29¼	18	Allis pf	1.87		7.5		23	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
20¼	13¾	AllsLd	1.28		7.1	9	33	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
38¾	20	AllisL pf	3		9.2		7	32½	32¼	32½	
23⅜	21	AllsL pr	2.19		10.		7	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
19	15¼	AllgPw	1.72		10.	8	1264	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
15¾	14½	AllenGp	s 1		6.8	7	18	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
35	20⅜	Allergn	.50		2.0	11	15	25⅞	25½	25½	
44¾	27⅜	AlldCh	2		5.7	8	723	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
15½	9⅞	AlldMnt	.80		6.1	8	63	13⅜	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
16¾	10¾	AlldPd	.60		4.0	38	1	15	15	15	
28	20¼	AlldStr	1.50		6.6	6	366	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
38⅛	26	AllisCh	1.70		5.8	5	39	33⅜	33½	33⅜	+ ⅛
16⅞	10¾	AlirAu	.60b		4.7	8	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a		3.9	8	10	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
31⅝	24⅜	AmchH	1.40		4.4	6	286	54¼	54	54½	
21	13¾	AmiSug			5.4	167	12	18⅝		18⅝+	+ ⅛
55½	32¾	Amax	2.70		5.0	13	117	53⅞	53¼	53½	— ⅛
51⅝	38¼	Amax pf	3		6.2		6	49¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅜
20⅛	13¾	Amcord	1.20		6.2	6	19	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
26⅜	16⅛	Amrce	1.32		5.6	6	22	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
41¾	31	Amrc pf	2.60		6.8		2	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
33⅜	23¼	AHess	1b		3.1	9	356	33¼	32¾	32¾	— ½
75	55⅜	AHes	pf3.50		4.8		37	72⅝	72¼	72½	— 1
19¾	9½	AmAir	.40		3.1	3	888	13⅜	12⅞	13	— ⅛
9¼	3⅜	AmAir	wt				51	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	19¼	AAir	pf 2.18		11.		16	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
20½	12¾	AMaker	1.20b		8.7	6	6	13⅝	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
58⅜	45½	ABrnds	4.50		7.7	7	74	58½	58	58¼	— ¼
27¾	22¼	ABrd	pf1.70		6.1		3	27¾	27¾	27¾	
32⅛	30⅜	ABrd	pf2.75		8.6		87	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
32	28¼	ABrd	pf2.67		8.5		127	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	
43¼	32¾	ABdcst	1.20		3.3	7	590	36¼	35½	36	+ ½
20½	13⅜	ABldM	.70		4.8	7	7	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
42¾	34½	AmCan	2.80		7.5	6	96	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅜
22¾	19¾	ACan	pf1.75		8.0		21	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
4⅞	2¼	ACentry					11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
47	19¼	ACrcst	1.30		2.8	11	18	u47	u46¾	47	+ ½
32⅞	23¾	ACyan	1.40		5.8	8	456	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	8⅜	AmDistl					35	13⅛	12⅝	13	
36	22¼	ADT	1.08		4.4	9	33	25	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
24½	20¾	AEIPw	2.18		9.9	10	339	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
48¾	27¾	AmExp	1.80		5.8	7	738	31½	30¾	31	+ ¼
17⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60		4.8	6	48	12¾	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
23½	19	AGIBd	1.96e		9.5		21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.95e		10.		141	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	22¾	AGnIns			3.5	5	85	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
36¾	29	AGnl	pf1.80		5.8		26	36	35⅞	35⅞	
13	9⅜	AHerfLf	.48		4.2	8	5	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
22⅛	12	AmHoist	1		6.1	6	55	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
32¾	26	AHome	1.40		5.3	12	3515	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
142¾	117	AHome	pf 2		1.7		3	118	118	118	— 1
32¾	23⅝	AmHosp	.68		2.8	10	1070	25	24¼	24½	— ½
13⅜	6⅞	AmInvst	.30		2.8	14	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
35⅜	18	AMI	.80		2.9	10	70	28	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	4¼	AmMotrs				6	1686	8¾	8	8⅛	— ⅛
47	36	ANotR	3.20		7.9	7	266	40⅜	40⅛	40½	
18⅜	10¼	ASkip	.80a		6.6	25	10	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
53⅜	37	AStand	2.60		5.4	7	165	48	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
5¾	3	AStenl	.32		4.3	9	91	7⅝	7¼	7½	
55¼	29½	AmStrs	2.24		4.1	9	72	55⅜	55	55	
64¾	58½	ATT	5		8.1	8	1068	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	— ⅛
67⅜	61½	ATT	pf 4		6.2		16	64¾	64½	64½	— ⅛
49⅝	43¾	ATT	pf 3.64		8.0		4	45¾	45⅝	45¾	
50¾	44⅞	ATT	pf 3.74		8.0		3	46¾	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	10¼	AWatWk	.84		6.9	5	11	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
18¾	14⅜	AWat	pf1.43		8.7		z60	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
23¼	15½	Ameron	1		5.6	6	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40		3.0	5	10	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.80		5.2	9	39	35	34¾	34¾	+ ½
20⅜	15⅜	Amfac	1.20		5.9	6	109	20¼	20	20¼	
40	26	AMPInc	.76		2.3	12	151	33	32½	33	+ ¼
16½	12	Ampco	.60		4.1	7	5	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅜	Ampex				10	75	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
6⅜	2⅜	AmrepCp				13	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21½	14½	Amstar	1.35		6.5	16	425	21	20	20⅝	+ ½
8	6⅝	Amst	pf .68		9.9		32	6¾	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72		4.8	7	83	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
31¾	29⅝	Analog	n			14	43	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
16¼	14¾	Analog	wi				4	15⅛	15	15¼	+ ⅛
31⅝	24⅜	AnchrH	1.80		6.5	5	19	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
26	18⅝	AndClay	1		5.0	7	19	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30		5.0	7	48	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
14⅜	7½	Anixter	.32		2.4	8	63	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
28¾	13½	Apache	.50		1.9	8	91	27⅞	26¾	27	— ⅜
89	74½	AsPw	pf8.12		10.		z20	80	80	80	+ 1⅝
80	68½	AsPw	pf7.40		11.		z60	68½	68½	68½	
22½	8¾	AsldDlg				9	83	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
11	4⅜	AsplMg				18	199	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
26⅜	17½	ArcatoC	.96		4.2	7	23	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
29	25	Arcata	pf2.16		7.6		4	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅜
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b		1.1	10	429	18¾	18¾	18¾	
11¾	6	ArdleEnt	.10e		1.8	7	50	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	18¼	ArizPS	1.88		9.2	7	296	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
18½	10⅛	ArkBdS	.60b		5.3	5	25	17¾	11⅛	17¼	
38¼	26¾	ArkLGs	2.20		5.8	9	67	38¼	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRlty					59	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Armada					8	3	5⅞	5⅞	
22⅜	17	Armco	1.36		6.1	5	204	22½	22¼	22⅜	
30½	25⅝	Arm	pf 2.10		7.2		2	29½	29	29	— ⅛
56	50½	Armr	pf4.75		9.2		z70	51½	51½	51½	—1
21⅜	14⅞	ArmstCk	1		5.7	7	44	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
32	18⅜	ArmRu	1.20		5.7	4	36	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
14¾	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r		1.4	6	18	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
23⅜	12	Arvin	1		6.6	5	26	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
37	22¼	Arvin	pf 2		7.8		2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ½
28⅞	13⅜	Asarco	.40		2.1	12	298	19¾	19½	19½	
44⅞	31	AshOil	s 2		4.5	7	982	44⅜	44	44⅜	+ ¼
25⅝	15⅜	AsdDG	1.50		8.2	7	90	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
23⅞	17⅜	AtCvEl	1.74		9.4	8	30	18⅜	18⅛	18½	
65⅝	44⅞	AtlRich	2.80		4.3	10	1258	u65⅝	64⅞	65½	+ ½
51½	41	AtlRc	pf3.75		8.7		z50	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¾
77½	56	AtlRc	pf2.80		3.6		10	u78	77½	77¾	+ ¼
15⅜	9½	AtlasCo					47	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
34¾	24⅜	AutoDta	.52		1.6	16	33	32½	31½	32¼	+ ⅜
35	18½	AvcoCo	1.20		5.6	3	174	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	— ⅛
78	42	Avco	pf 2.20		6.7		8	48	48	48	—1
87½	49	Avco	pf 4.20		7.2		3	58¼	57½	58¼	+ ¼
19½	12¾	Avery	.52		2.9	8	14	18¼	17¾	17¾	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	3 p.m. High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
23⅜	13¾	Avnet	.80		4.2	7	130	19⅛	18⅝	19	— ⅛
63	45⅝	Avon	2.60		5.6	12	663	47	46¼	46¼	
				— B—B—B —							
3	1⅛	BT Mfg					60	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅜	5⅜	Bache	.40a		4.4	6	156	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
40¾	25½	Bakrint	.44		1.1	14	645	u41¾	41	41	+ ½
24⅜	16	BaldwU	1.20		5.2	6	19	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
27	27¼	BldU	pf 2.04		5.8		26	35¼	34¼	35¼	+1⅛
28⅜	21¼	BaltCa	1.20		5.4	6	32	22¼	22¼	22¼	
71¾	22	BallyMf	.10		.1	27	1572	70⅜	68⅜	70⅜	+ ⅜
27⅜	23⅜	BaltGE	2.28		9.5	7	81	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
26¼	17⅜	BanCal	.92		4.8	5	16	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
16⅜	11¼	Bandag	.60		4.1	9	24	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
31⅜	17⅜	BangPnl	.60		3.0	4	25	20	20	20	— ⅛
42½	25	BanP	pf		7.1		2	28	28	28	— ½
38	36¾	BnkNY	2.44o		7.5	5	31	32¾	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
17⅜	13⅛	BkofVa	1.84		7.2	5	34	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
29⅜	22	BnkAm	1.10		4.3	7	790	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
40	32⅜	BankTr	.3		8.1	6	45	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	25⅛	BkTr	pf2.50		9.4		7	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
51⅜	45½	BkTr	pf4.22		9.1		5	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	
21⅜	8¼	Banner	.12		.9	13	40	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
32⅛	21¼	Barber	1.60		5.2	10	20	31	30¾	31	— ⅛
18⅜	10¾	BardCR	.32		2.5	11	74	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
28	20⅛	BarnsGp	1		4.7	7	6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
17⅜	14⅜	BarryW	s.44		2.7	11	62	16⅝	16⅜	16¼	
65¼	35½	BatesMf	.80		1.3	31	21	62¼	61⅝	62¼	+ ⅛
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72		4.0	9	47	44	43¼	43¾	— ⅜
49¾	33¾	BaxlTrv	.50		1.3	14	622	38	37⅝	37¾	+ ⅛
5¾	2¾	BayColP				69	290	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	18¼	BaySIG	1.96		9.7	8	13	20½	19⅞	20½	+ ⅜
10⅜	8	BaykCla	.48		5.1	6	6	9½	9½	9½	
33¼	25	Bearing	.80		2.9	9	28	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
28¼	21	BeatFd	1.20		5.5	8	1105	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
58½	44⅞	BeatF	pf3.38		7.4		216	45⅝	44⅝	45⅜	+ ⅜
25⅜	21¾	Beckm	.28		1.2	16	248	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
41	36⅜	BectnD	.84		2.4	12	81	34⅜	34⅛	34½	— ¼
31½	20	Beech	.92		3.6	8	181	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
8⅜	2⅜	Beker					245	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
31¾	24⅜	BelcoP	s.80		2.7	6	178	30½	30	30	— ¼
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44		6.0	6	15	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b		4.6	7	11	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
23⅜	14⅜	BellHow	.96		6.0	7	43	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¼	Bellind	.12a		1.5	5	21	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
58	47⅜	BellCo	4.56		7.8	8	23	u58⅛	57⅞	58⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	19½	Bemis	1.40		6.3	6	3	22½	22¼	22⅜	
43⅜	33½	Bendix	2.56		6.4	7	99	40⅛	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅜	BenfCp	1.80		7.6	6	70	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
51	40⅝	Benef	pf4.30		10.		2	43	43	43	
28⅜	23½	Benef	pf2.50		10.		z10	25	25	25	+ ⅛
5⅜	2½	BengiB				8	117	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅜	6⅞	BerkeyP				11	31	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34¼	28½	BestBrd	.16		.6	8	68	26¼	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
27½	19¼	BethSt	1.40		5.8	5	284	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
40⅜	29½	BigThr	.80		2.7	13	61	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ½
21	14½	Binney	.80		4.2	10	3	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
26⅞	17¼	BlisFSL	1		4.3	5	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
22½	15½	BlackDr	.68		3.2	12	399	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
32	18⅜	BlairJn	1.28		4.5	6	32	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅜
17⅜	13¼	BlissL	1		6.3	7	7	15¾	15¾	15¾	
26	19	BlckHR	1.36		5.8		3	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
26⅝	18½	BlueB	1.60		6.2	6	27	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
31⅜	17⅜	BangPnl	.60		3.0	4	25	20	20	20	— ⅛
42½	25	BanP	pf		7.1		2	28	28	28	— ½
38	36¾	BnkNY	2.44o		7.5	5	31	32¾	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
17⅜	13⅛	BkofVa	1.84		7.2	5	34	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
29⅜	22	BnkAm	1.10		4.3	7	790	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
40	32⅜	BankTr	.3		8.1	6	45	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
29½	25⅛	BkTr	pf2.50		9.4		7	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
51⅜	45½	BkTr	pf4.22		9.1		5	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	
21⅜	8¼	Banner	.12		.9	13	40	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
32⅛	21¼	Barber	1.60		5.2	10	20	31	30¾	31	— ⅛
18⅜	10¾	BardCR	.32		2.5	11	74	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
28	20⅛	BarnsGp	1		4.7	7	6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
17⅜	14⅜	BarryW	s.44		2.7	11	62	16⅝	16⅜	16¼	
65¼	35½	BatesMf	.80		1.3	31	21	62¼	61⅝	62¼	+ ⅛
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72		4.0	9	47	44	43¼	43¾	— ⅜
49¾	33¾	BaxlTrv	.50		1.3	14	622	38	37⅝	37¾	+ ⅛
5¾	2¾	BayColP				69	290	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	18¼	BaySIG	1.96		9.7	8	13	20½	19⅞	20½	+ ⅜
10⅜	8	BaykCla	.48		5.1	6	6	9½	9½	9½	
33¼	25	Bearing	.80		2.9	9	28	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
28¼	21	BeatFd	1.20		5.5	8	1105	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
58½	44⅞	BeatF	pf3.38		7.4		216	45⅝	44⅝	45⅜	+ ⅜
25⅜	21¾	Beckm	.28		1.2	16	248	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
41	36⅜	BectnD	.84		2.4	12	81	34⅜	34⅛	34½	— ¼
31½	20	Beech	.92		3.6	8	181	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
8⅜	2⅜	Beker					245	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
31¾	24⅜	BelcoP	s.80		2.7	6	178	30½	30	30	— ¼
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44		6.0	6	15	24½	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b		4.6	7	11	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
23⅜	14⅜	BellHow	.96		6.0	7	43	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¼	Bellind	.12a		1.5	5	21	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
58	47⅜	BellCo	4.56		7.8	8	23	u58⅛	57⅞	58⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	19½	Bemis	1.40		6.3	6	3	22½	22¼	22⅜	
43⅜	33½	Bendix	2.56		6.4	7	99	40⅛	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅜	BenfCp	1.80		7.6	6	70	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
51	40⅝	Benef	pf4.30		10.		2	43	43	43	
28⅜	23½	Benef	pf2.50		10.		z10	25	25	25	+ ⅛
5⅜	2½	BengiB				8	117	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅜	6⅞	BerkeyP				11	31	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34¼	28½	BestBrd	.16		.6	8	68	26¼	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
27½	19¼	BethSt	1.40		5.8	5	284	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
40⅜	29½	BigThr	.80		2.7	13	61	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ½
21	14½	Binney	.80		4.2	10	3	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
26⅞	17¼	BlisFSL	1		4.3	5	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
22½	15½	BlackDr	.68		3.2	12	399	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
32	18⅜	BlairJn	1.28		4.5	6	32	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅜
17⅜	13¼	BlissL	1		6.3	7	7	15¾	15¾	15¾	
26	19	BlckHR	1.36		5.8		3	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
26⅝	18½	BlueB	1.60		6.2	6	27	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
31⅜	17⅜	BangPnl	.60		3.0	4	25	20	20	20	— ⅛
42½	25	BanP	pf		7.1		2	28	28

NYSE Nationwide Trading Prices (3 p.m.) Apr. 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
14	9	MaryK .48	3.8	11	18	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
26⅝	18	Md Cup .56	2.9	7	40	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ⅞
26	18¼	Masco .52	2.4	9	35	21¾	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	17⅞	MasonIt 1.20	4.5	6	170	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
15⅝	11⅛	MasM 1.34e	9.9	10	27	13½	13⅜	13½	
13	8	MassyF			161	11⅛	11½	11⅝	
17⅞	15⅛	MasCp 1.68	10.		15	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	10⅝	MasInc 1.08	10.		38	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
42⅛	30⅝	MatsuE .39e	1.2	8	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
13⅛	6½	Mattel .30e	3.3	7	299	9⅛	9	9⅛	
9⅛	3½	Mattel wt			251	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	22⅛	MayDS 1.40	5.6	6	49	25	25	25	
25⅛	18½	MayerO 1	4.2	11	24	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	
5⅝	3½	MaysJW		4	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	22½	Maytg 1.60a	7.0	8	71	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
31½	18⅛	McDermI 1	5.2	5	687	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	24⅝	McDr pf2.20	8.7		16	25⅜	25½	25⅜	+ ⅛
32⅛	28	McDr pf2.60	9.0		107	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
60⅛	39⅛	McDnld .36	.8	11	636	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+1⅛
40½	26⅛	McDonD .75	2.3	8	477	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	— ¼
30⅛	22½	McGEd 1.80	6.9	6	42	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
34	19⅛	McGrH 1.28	5.0	10	179	26	25⅜	25⅜	— ¼
40	18½	McIntyr			z5650	u41⅛	40	40½	+1
22⅛	12	McLean .64	4.6	6	79	14	13⅞	14	
13⅝	8¼	McLouf		7	72	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
18⅛	9¼	McMorO .10	.6	44	104	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	10	McNeil .80	5.9	6	17	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
33⅞	18⅛	Mead 1.60	5.5	6	78	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
45⅝	21⅛	Measrx .50	1.1	16	27	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
17½	13⅜	Medncо s.40	2.4	9	30	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
41⅛	19¼	Medtrn .48	1.2	14	82	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	24⅝	Melville 1.40	4.8	8	61	29⅛	29½	29½	+ ⅛
60⅛	25½	Memorex		5	1048	36	34⅝	35½	+1⅛
37	30⅛	MercStr 1a	2.8	5	14	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	+ ⅛
32⅝	24⅝	MerTx 1.48	5.2	6	52	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
71⅛	49⅛	Merck 1.90	2.8	16	523	67⅛	66⅜	66⅝	— ⅛
40⅛	26¼	Merdith 1	3.4	6	10	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
24⅛	14⅛	MerrLy .88	4.5	10	450	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ½
45⅛	26⅛	MesaPet .48	1.1	17	288	43½	42½	43½	+ ⅞
16⅞	13⅛	Mesab 1.47e	8.7	26	83	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
24⅝	17½	Mesta .60e	3.0	36	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	20¼	MGM s .48	2.4	11	2198	u25	24⅛	25	+ ⅞
77	43⅝	Mafrm 2.40	4.5	8	18	54	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
80	30½	MtE pfC1.90	12.		z780	31½	30⅛	31¼	+ ⅛
87¼	68½	MtE pfG7.68	11.		z180	68½	68½	68½	
92½	75½	MtE pfJ8.32	11.		z30	74	d74	74	—1½
89⅛	75	MtE pfI8.12	11.		z110	74	d72	72¼	—2⅛
16	12½	MchGs 1.30b	9.1	8	4	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
19	16⅛	MdCTel 1.40	7.9	7	21	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
26⅛	21¼	MdCT pf2.06	8.9		1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	14¼	MidSUt 1.52	10.	6	310	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
3	1⅛	MidlndM			15	2½	2⅜	2½	
20⅝	14	MidRos 1.10	5.8	7	18	19⅝	19	19⅛	— ⅛
30½	20⅛	MillerW .90	3.1	12	30	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
26	15	MlltBrd .80	3.0	9	92	u26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅞
19⅛	11½	MilRoy .30	1.6	13	9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
23½	19	MinnGs 1.84	8.3	6	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
66	43⅝	MMM 2.40	4.1	12	243	58⅝	58½	58⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	18½	MinPL 1.94	9.6	6	45	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	28⅛	Misnins .80	2.2	8	116	36⅛	36	36	
59½	45⅝	MPacC 2.80	5.1	6	46	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅞	MoPSv 1b	8.6	9	46	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	21	MoPS pf2.44	11.		2	22	22	22	— ⅛
76⅛	60	Mobil 4.80	6.2	7	386	u77⅛	76⅛	77⅛	+ ⅞
4⅛	2⅛	MobileH		11	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	11⅞	MdMar .20	1.4	7	34	14	14	14	
15⅛	10⅛	Mohasco .90	8.3	6	50	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	MohkDta		12	343	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅝	MohkR 1.20	8.2		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
16⅛	14½	Monrh s .92	5.5	5	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
38	16⅛	Monogr .52	7.3	9	1339	u39⅛	37⅝	39⅛	+1⅛
60⅛	45	Monsan 3.20	6.1	6	714	52½	52⅛	52⅛	— ¼
18⅛	16	MntDU 1.50	8.1	8	51	u18½	18	18½	+ ½
24½	19½	MonPw 2.04	9.0	8	71	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	18⅛	MonSt 1.80a	9.4		32	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	
10⅛	7½	MONY .92e	11.	9	48	8⅛	8	8⅛	
39⅛	27	MooreM 1	2.9	6	118	35⅛	34⅝	35	+ ⅜
52	43⅝	Morgan 2.50	5.3	8	390	47½	46⅞	47½	+ ⅛
30	18⅛	MorKn 1.50	5.9	5	131	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+1
20⅛	13	MorseSh .66	4.0	6	21	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
8⅛	5⅛	MtaTrAm		7	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
34⅞	24⅛	MorNor 1.28	4.6	9	133	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
54⅛	38	Motrola 1.20	3.1	10	345	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	27	MtFuel 2.20	6.3	11	53	35	34⅛	34⅝	— ¼
27⅛	24⅛	MtSTel 2.08	8.4	7	61	25⅛	24⅛	24⅝	— ½
14⅛	5⅛	Munford			58	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
9⅛	4	Munfd pf.40	6.2		10	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
20⅞	14⅛	Munsng 1.20	7.2	8	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	MurphC 1.28	9.1	9	63	14⅛	13⅞	14	
57½	33⅛	MurpOil 1	2.1	13	279	49⅛	48⅛	48⅝	— ⅜
25½	14	MurryO 1	5.3	7	6	19	18⅝	19	
15	12⅛	MutOm 1.32	10.		10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅛	7½	MyersL .50	4.4	7	42	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —							
22⅛	12⅝	NCH .64	3.8	9	5	17⅛	17	17	
72⅛	44⅛	NCR 1.60	2.3	9	194	69⅞	69	69⅝	+ ⅜
25¼	16⅛	NLInd 1.20	5.1	9	127	23⅝	23½	23⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	19	NLT 1.12	4.6	7	883	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	7½	NVF s		5	118	8	7⅝	8	
28½	23	Nabisco 1.50	6.3	7	328	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
34½	24⅛	Nalco 1.36	4.0	17	190	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	12⅛	Narco .48	4.1	12	45	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
38	21⅛	Nashua 1.30	5.3	5	228	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
43⅛	14⅛	NatAirl .50	1.4	17	314	37	35⅛	36⅛	+1⅛
33	22¼	NAvia 2.13e	7.4		90	28⅛	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
22⅛	14	NatCan .72	3.7	9	152	19½	19	19½	+ ½
16⅛	9	NtCtyL .60	4.9	7	34	12⅛	12	12⅛	
31⅝	27½	NtDair 1.80	6.2	5	26	30⅛	28⅝	28½	+ ¼
22⅛	18	NatDist 1.60	7.9	7	298	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
28	24¼	NatFG 2.38	9.3	6	6	26⅛	25⅝	26¼	+ ½
22⅛	15⅛	NatGyp 1.32	7.2	5	123	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
4⅛	2¼	NatHom		15	11	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	NtLiblyn .28	3.3	6	17	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
27	15⅛	NMdCr .56	2.3	12	230	27⅛	23⅛	23⅝	+1
16⅛	13⅛	NMedE s		11	228	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	NMineSv .56	4.0	21	5	14⅛	14	14	
24⅛	15⅛	NtPrest 1.50	8.6	11	26	17⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
37⅛	18⅛	NtSemic		9	456	21⅝	21	21½	+ ⅛
18⅛	13	NtSvln 1.08	6.4	6	27	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
23⅝	14½	NStand 1.24	7.5	4	48	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ½
35⅛	28⅛	NatStl 2.60	7.8	6	33	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	NatTea		6	20	4⅛	4½	4⅝	
52⅛	33⅛	Natom 2.10	4.6	5	853	46⅛	46	46⅛	—1
35	23⅛	Natm pf1.60	5.3		789	30⅛	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
24⅛	20⅛	NevPw 2.12	9.9	9	33	21⅛	21⅝	21½	+ ½
20	16½	NevP pf1.74	9.4		z50	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
24½	21	NevP pf2.30	11.		z180	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
20⅛	18¼	NevP pf1.95	10.		4	19	19	19	
24⅛	21	NEngEl 2.10	10.	6	290	21⅛	d20⅛	21	— ⅛
17½	15	NEngE 1.60	10.	6	21	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
104¼	97½	NEG pf9.80	9.8		z100	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
46	27	NENucl .40	1.0	17	32	41⅛	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
29⅛	26⅛	NEnP pf2.76	9.6		3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
36	31¼	NEngT 3.16	9.0	8	12	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	16⅛	NYSEG 1.68	9.7	7	38	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	21	NYS pf 2.12	10.		3	21⅛	d20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
5½	1½	Newcrp wi			13	3½	3½	3½	
32	21¼	Newhall .66	2.2	11	3	29⅛	29½	29⅛	+ ¼
27¼	17	Newmt .80	3.2	20	117	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
87	66	Newt pf4.50	5.3		1	85	85	85	+ ½
12⅛	7¼	Newprk		8	130	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
18	13⅛	NiaMP 1.44	10.	7	309	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
38	32	NiaMof 3.40	11.		z230	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ½
43	36½	NiaMof 3.90	11.		z220	36½	36½	36½	
46	39	NiaMof 4.10	10.		z50	40	40	40	
54⅛	45⅛	NiaMof 4.85	10.		z20	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅜
67⅛	56	NiaMof 6.10	11.		z30	58	58	58	
110	101½	NiMof 10.60	10.		z10	103	103	103	—1
83½	72	NiaMof 7.72	10.		z180	76½	76½	76½	
72⅛	9⅛	NiagSh 1.01e	9.4		22	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	26⅛	NICOR 2.52	8.5	6	44	29⅝	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	NorfWn 1.84	7.1	8	149	25⅝	25½	25⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	18½	Norlin 1.60	7.9	4	21	20⅛	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
27	20⅛	Norris 1.40	6.8	6	36	23⅛	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
26	14⅛	NACoat .56	2.3	9	24	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅛	NoAMtg			59	4⅛	4½	4⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	24¼	NoAPhl 1.50	5.4	5	23	28	27⅝	28	
11⅛	5⅛	NoCAir .20	2.9	4	125	7	6⅞	7	
7½	1½	NoCAir wi			54	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	9	NoestUt 1.02	11.	7	349	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅛	11	NCalSL .70	4.1	5	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	15¼	NIndPS 1.50	9.5	10	856	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
43⅛	32¼	NorNGs 2.60	6.0	7	36	43⅛	43	43	
27⅛	23¼	NoStPw 2.16	9.2	7	342	23½	23⅜	23½	
104	95¼	NSPw pf8.80	9.1		z10	97	97	97	
84⅛	73¼	NSPw pf 7	9.2		z10	76	76	76	—1
42⅛	23⅛	NorTel .80	1.9	12	169	42⅝	42	42⅛	
6½	3⅛	Ntbgate		.84	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
49⅛	27⅛	Nortrp 1.80	5.2	6	49	34⅛	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅛
37⅛	22⅛	NwstAirl .80	2.7	10	131	30⅛	30	30	
28⅛	22¼	NwtBcp 1.16	4.8	7	82	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅛
35⅛	25⅛	NwtEnr 2.40	7.1	6	55	34	33⅝	34	
35	23	NwtInd 1.75	5.8	6	259	30½	29½	30⅝	+ ⅝
27⅛	24	NwtP pf2.50	9.8		16	25⅛	25½	25½	
26⅛	24	NwtP pf2.36	9.4		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	NwMLf 1e	9.4	10	42	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
38⅛	27⅛	NwStW 1.80	5.7	7	10	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	22	Norton 1.15	4.5	7	31	25⅛	25½	25⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	15	NorSim .92b	5.8	6	969	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
40¼	25¼	Nucor .44	1.1	7	25	40	39⅛	40	+ ⅜
		— O—O—O —							
31½	14¼	OKC 1.20	3.8	12	278	31½	30	31½	+1⅜
29⅛	14⅛	OakInd .40	1.4	20	146	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
19½	15⅛	OakiteP 1.20	7.0	9	4	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
26⅛	14⅛	OccPet 1.25	5.7		874	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	OccPet wt			333	8	7⅝	8	— ⅛
42⅛	26⅛	OccIP pf2.16	6.3		2	34½	34½	34½	— ½
84⅛	48⅛	OccIP pf3.60	5.1		3	70	69⅞	70	
82½	48⅛	OccIP pf 4	5.9		22	68⅛	67⅞	67⅞	— ½
26⅛	22	OccIP pf2.50	11.		21	23	22⅛	23	
23¼	18½	OccIP pf2.12	11.		26	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
24⅛	19¼	OccIP pf2.30	11.		11	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
35⅛	25⅛	Ogden 1.80	6.0	5	7	30½	30¼	30¼	
19	14⅛	OhioEd 1.76	11.	13	394	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
49	41	OhEd pf4.40	10.		z20	42½	42½	42½	
108	99½	OhE pf10.48	10.		z10	101	101	101	
111	101	OhE pf10.76	11.		z110	101	101	101	—1½
124	113½	OhP pfA 14	12.		z50	116⅛	116	116	— ⅛
18⅛	16⅛	OklaGE 1.60	9.7	9	169	16½	16⅛	16½	
24⅛	18⅛	OklaNG 1.60	7.3	6	12	22	21⅛	21⅛	
25⅛	13⅛	Olin .80	4.0	8	3267	21⅝	20¼	21⅛	+1⅝
36⅛	19⅛	Omark 1.12	3.4	6	13	32½	32⅛	32½	+ ⅜
23½	15½	Oneida .84	4.0	7	26	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	9½	Opelika .84	7.8	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	14⅛	OranRk 1.52	10.	7	x43	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Orange .20	3.8	4	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	OrionC .30	2.7	8	463	u11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅞
23½	15⅛	OutMar 1.40	7.9	5	1274	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+ ¼
33⅛	19⅛	OutletCo 1	4.6	6	15	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
18½	13	OverhDr .84	5.0	6	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	
26⅛	16	OvrnTr 1.10	5.8	4	5	19	19	19	— ⅛
29	20⅛	OverSh .50b	2.1	5	175	23½	22⅛	23½	+1⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
25⅛	24⅛	OwenC 1.20	4.2	7	142	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
24⅛	17⅛	OwenIll 1.26	6.2	5	58	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	— ⅛
76	60	OwnIl pf4.75	7.3		3	65¼	64⅝	65¼	+ ⅜
12⅛	8	Oxfrdln .68	7.8	5	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
		— P—Q —							
19⅛	15⅛	PHH Gp .44	3.7	9	25	17½	17¼	17⅛	+ ¼
12½	8	PNBMt .82e	7.8	9	20	10½	10⅛	10½	
31½	23⅛	PPG 1.84	6.6	7	362	28⅛	27⅝	28	+ ¼
21⅛	11⅛	PSA		5	19	14⅛	14	14	— ½
13⅛	11⅛	PacAS 1.24	10.		16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	21⅛	PacGE 2.32	10.	7	209	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ½
22	18⅛	PacLtg 2	9.1	7	66	22	21⅛	21⅛	
57⅛	38½	PacLm 2.20	5.0	13	11	44	43½	43⅛	— ½
21½	17	PNwTel 1.64	8.9	7	83	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
23	19¼	PacPw 1.92	9.6	8	161	20½	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
16⅛	14	PacTT 1.40	9.5	8	122	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10	PacTin .80	4.8	7	60	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
13⅛	6½	PalneW .44	4.7	5	107	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
17	12⅛	PalW pf1.30	9.3		8	14	13⅞	14	
20⅛	13⅛	PalmBc 1.20	6.8	5	20	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Pamida .12	2.9	69	117	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	PanAm		3	527	6	5⅞	6	
50⅛	36⅛	PanEP 2.80	6.0	7	24	47⅛	47	47	— ⅜
23⅛	14⅛	Paprcft 1.14b	6.2	7	9	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Pargas 1.08	7.4	13	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	ParkDr s .24	1.0	8	776	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	22½	ParHan 1.10	4.4	7	34	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
33	19⅛	ParkPn .60b	1.9	11	37	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	7	PatPtl			190	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
24½	15½	Pavlsw .60	3.3	7	28	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	19⅛	Peabdy .28b	1.3	8	57	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	5½	Pengo			56	9⅛	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	PenCen			222	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
10½	9⅛	PennCn prA			14	10	10	10	
6⅛	5	PenCn prB			197	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	PenDix			280	6	5⅝	5⅝	
43⅛	28⅛	Penney 1.76	6.1	7	357	28⅛	d28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
22½	19	PaPL 2.04	10.	7	249	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
52	44	PaPL pf4.50	9.9		z200	45⅛	45⅛	45½	
99½	84	PaPL pf8.60	10.		z210	85⅛	85¼	85⅛	+ ⅛
93	80	PaPL pf8.40	10.		z30	82	82	82	
106	99	PaPL pf9.24	8.9		z100	103½	103½	103½	
111	101	PaPL pf 11	11.		z240	103⅛	d100	103⅛	
127	112	PaPL pf 13	12.		z110	114½	113	113	—1½
89	74½	PaPL pf 8	11.		z150	76	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅜
95½	82	PaPL pf8.70	10.		z30	84½	84½	84½	
42½	30½	Pamwlt 2.20	6.9	7	24	32	31⅛	32	
26½	20	Penw pf1.60	7.8		5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
38	26⅛	Pennzol 2.20	5.9	10	171	37⅛	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
37⅛	31⅛	PeopGs 2.88	8.1	7	78	35½	35	35⅛	+ ⅜
33⅛	23⅛	PepsiCo 1	4.0	10	555	25	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	17⅛	PerkinE .52	1.6	15	268	32⅛	32	32⅛	— ⅜
17⅛	8⅛	Pertec		7	55	10½	10¼	10¼	
49⅛	34⅛	Petrie 1.40	3.9	11	9	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	27½	Petroln 1.04	2.7	9	128	38	37½	38	— ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	PetRs 2.47e	10.		14	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	19	PetRs pf1.75	7.7		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
39	27	Pfizer 1.32	4.0	11	419	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅜
38⅛	19⅛	PhelpD .60	2.2	24	503	27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
19	15	PhilaEl 1.80	11.	9	418	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
47½	39	PhilE pf4.30	10.		z20	41½	41½	41½	— ½
47½	41½	PhilE pf4.40	10.		z100	42½	42½	42½	— ¼
100⅛	83⅛	PhilE pf8.75	10.		z190	86½	86½	86½	
106⅛	91⅛	PhilE pf9.50	10.		z50	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+ ⅛
86⅛	73	PhilE pf7.80	10.		z150	76	75⅛	76	+ ¼
85	70	PhilE pf7.75	11.		z40	71	71	71	+ ¼
28⅛	18¼	PhilaSub 1.10	4.1	8	84	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
76⅛	59	PhilMr 2.50	3.7	10	517	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	PhlInd .28	5.9	5	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅛	9⅛	PhlInd pf 1	10.		4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
36⅛	28⅛	PhilPet 1.20	3.4	8	1368	35⅛	35⅛	35½	— ¼
18	9⅛	PhilVH .60	4.6	4	31	13½	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
14½	8⅛	PiedAvt .24	1.8	7	350	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
17⅛	15⅛	PiedNG 1.56a	9.4	7	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
10½	6	Pier 1 .20	1.9	5	13	10½	10½	10½	
47⅛	32	Pilsbry 1.52	4.2	8	576	36⅛	36½	36½	+ ¼
34⅛	24½	Pioner 1.92	5.7	9	10	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
29⅛	20⅛	PitneyB 1.20	4.4	8	171	27⅛	26⅛	27¼	+ ⅜
25⅛	19⅛	PittFrg .90	4.3	8	15	21⅛	20⅛	21	
26	16	Pittstn 1.20	5.6	31	303	21½	21¼	21¼	— ½
10⅛	4⅛	PlanRsc		8	356	7	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
23⅛	12⅛	Planfm .16	.8	14	193	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	8½	Playboy .12	.5	28	150	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16¼	Plessy .50e	2.2	9	10	23	23	23	+ ⅛
31½	18	Pneumo 1	5.0	8	39	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.3	11	305	15	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	26⅛	Polaroid 1	2.6	11	468	39⅛	38⅛	39½	+ ⅜
30½	15⅛	Pndrosa .40	2.1	6	111	19½	19	19½	
36	21⅛	PopeTal 1.16	4.0	5	8	29⅛	29	29	— ¼
22½	13	Portec .80b	4.7	9	164	17	16½	17	+ ¼
19⅛	16½	PortGE 1.70	9.8	12	196	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
118¼	99⅛	PoG pf11.50	11.		z200	103	102	103	+1
28	23⅛	PorG pf2.60	11.		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	25	Potlch 1.16	3.2	9	4	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	13	PotmEl 1.34	10.	8	233	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
26½	19⅛	Premier .64	2.4	10	16	u26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅜
44⅛	27¼	PrimeCm		25	105	36⅛	36¼	36⅛	— ⅛
93	75⅛	ProctG 3	3.7	12	225	80½	80¼	80¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	9⅛	ProdRsh s		9	5	10½	10½	10½	
28	18⅛	Proler .25e	1.0	14	72	26⅛	26	26	— ¼
18½	15⅛	PSvCol 1.60	9.8	10	73	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
29	24	PSInd 2.32	8.9	9	356	26½	26	26	
109⅛	101	PSIn pf9.44	9.2		z50	103	103	103	
22½	18½	PSvNH 2.12	11.	6	69	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	25	PSNH pf2.75	11.		z2500	26	25½	25⅛	— ⅜
22⅛	18⅛	PSvNM 1.76	8.9	7	28	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	20	PSvEG 2.20	10.	7	202	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
48	39½	PSEG pf4.08	9.8		z400	42⅛	41½	41½	—1½
62⅛	52¼	PSEG pf5.28	9.6		z200	55	54½	55	+1¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
25½	21⅛	PSEG pf2.17	9.3		3	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	+ ¼
27¼	24½	PSEG pf2.43	9.5		28	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
92⅛	79	PSEG pf7.80	9.5		z6020	83	82½	82½	—1½
89⅛	75⅛	PSEG pf7.52	9.5		z20	79	79	79	
87⅛	76	PSEG pf7.40	9.7		z60	76½	76½	76½	
107	97	PSEG pf9.62	9.4		z1420	102	100	102	+3
10⅛	5½	Publick			76	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3½	Pueblo		4	29	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	4¼	PR Cem		4	13	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
18¼	15⅛	PgSPL 1.56	9.4	8	63	16⅛	16½	16⅛	
40	26⅛	Pullmn 1.60	5.1	5	60	31⅛	31⅛	31½	— ¼
20⅛	14⅛	Purex 1.16	7.8	8	39	16⅛	16½	16½	— ½
26½	18⅛	Purex pf1.35	6.4		1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
8⅛	3	PurInFo			69	8	7⅛	8	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	QuakO 1.20	5.0	7	191	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	QuakStO .88	5.7	11	135	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
27	18⅛	Quanex s 1	3.8	8	76	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+1⅛
12½	4⅛	Questor .20	2.4	10	96	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —							
33⅛	23⅛	RCA 1.60	5.8	8	523	27⅛	27¼	27⅜	+ ¼
17½	9⅛	RTE .60	5.6	5	18	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
20	10⅛	RLC .56	3.6	5	179	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
16¼	11	RalsPur .58	5.1	8	241	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
17	4⅛	Ramad .12e	1.1	28	1785	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
20⅛	14	Ranco .76	4.8	7	62	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17¼	7⅛	RapAm .60e	3.8	2	95	15⅛	15½	15¼	+ ½
54	28	RapA pf2.25	4.6		3	49	49	49	+ ½
40⅛	24½	Raybt 1.60b	4.9	6	4	32⅛	32½	32⅛	+ ½
27⅛	14½	Raymndln 1	5.4	5	71	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	36½	Raythn 1.60	3.6	9	150	45⅛	44⅛	45	+ ⅜
32⅛	18⅛	ReadBat 1	4.2	8	60	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
21	12¼	RltRel 1.93	13.	8	2	15	15	15	+ ¼
7⅛	3½	Radman .06e	1.2	4	73	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp .40	4.2	7	165	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	21⅛	ReevsB 1.80	5.9	4	29	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
16½	10⅛	ReichCh .74	5.6	10	34	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
41	29⅛	ReinEl 1.60	4.5	8	78	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
43⅛	29⅛	ReinGp 1.60b	3.7	5	240	43	42⅛	43	
65⅛	45½	RelG pf2.20	3.4		30	u65⅛	64½	64⅛	— ⅜
27⅛	23⅛	RelG pf2.60	10.		18	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	25	Relin pf2.68	10.		10	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
23½	11⅛	RepCp .45e	2.1	4	81	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ½
31⅛	22	RepFnS 1.84	5.9	5	4	31	30⅛	31	
3	1⅛	RepMtg			4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅛	21⅛	RepStl 1.80a	6.6	4	71	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ¼
25½	20⅛	RepTex 1	4.5	7	42	22¼	22	22	
16⅛	9	ResvOil .24	1.5	13	149	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	+ ½
26⅛	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75	7.0		38	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ½
31½	20½	RevcoD .64	2.6	10	24	24⅛	24½	24⅛	+ ¼
19⅛	11⅛	Revere		4	61	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
59	39⅛	Revlon 1.30	2.7	13	269	49⅛	49	49	— ¼
20½	12½	Rexham .60	3.0	10	111	20	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
21¼	15½	Rexnrd .96	5.2	6	16	18½	18¼	18⅛	
65	53½	Reynln 3.80	6.5	7	362	58⅛	58½	58⅛	+ ¼
75	58¼	Reyln pf2.25	3.4		1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ½
49⅛	48⅛	Reyln pf n 4.10	8.3		31	49⅛	49¼	49⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	27⅛	RevMtl 1.80	4.6	6	469	39	38½	39	+ ⅜
84	61½	RevM pf4.50	5.6		2	79⅛	79	79⅛	+ ⅜
45	48½	RevM pf2.37	5.7		4	41½	41½	41½	
25¼	16½	RichCo 1.20	6.0	5	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ½
31	21	RchMer 1.06	4.6	9	66	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	
22¼	15⅛	RiegelT 1.50	8.5	6	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
35¼	21½	RioGran 1	2.9	7	135	34¼	32⅛	34	+ ⅜
18⅛	12⅛	RioGr pf .80	4.6		305	17½	17	17¼	+ ½
26	16⅛	RiteAid .54	2.4	9	14	22¼	22	22¼	+ ½
29½	17	Robshw 1.30	6.1	7	45	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
35	22⅛	Robtsn 1.90	6.6	6	9	29	28½	29	+ ⅜
12⅛	8½	Robins .48	4.3	8	180	9½	9¼	9⅛	
19⅛	16½	RochG 1.44b	8.7	7	42	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
20⅛	15½	RochTl 1.56	8.3	7	46	19	18⅛	18⅛	
15¼	10⅛	Rockowr 1	7.1	5	45	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
40¼	30⅛	Rockwl 2.40	6.1	7	172	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	
97½	76½	RkInt pf4.75	5.0		1	95½	95½	95½	
40⅛	30½	RohmH 1.52	4.0	9	57	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10	Rohrlnd		6	86	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
23	15⅛	Rollins .60	2.6	11	1144	u23¼	21⅛	22⅛	+1⅜
40	28⅛	Rolm s		28	198	36⅛	35½	36½	+ ⅜
6¼	2½	Ronson		65	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ½
11⅛	9⅛	Roper s .90	8.1	5	47	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
21½	13⅛	Rorer .76	4.8	12	173	16½	15⅛	15⅛	
27	15	Rosario .50a	2.1	12	22	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
27¼	12½	Rowan .18	.4	11	83	22¼	21⅛	22¼	+ ⅜
20⅛	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.0	88	67	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
68⅛	55⅛	RoylD 4.85e	7.2	7	140	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ¼
34¼	21⅛	Rubbrm .76	3.3	9	12	23½	23¼	23¼	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
13⅛	9⅛	RussTog .88	8.7	7	49	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
23⅛	14⅛	RyanH 1	5.4	7	20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
30⅛	15⅛	RyderS .80	3.4	7	56	23⅛	23½	23⅛	— ½
		— S—S—S —							
10⅛	5⅛	SCA .35t	4.5	12	138	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅛	16½	SCM 1.10	4.7	5	91	24¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
23⅛	7⅛	SPSTec .50	2.8	8	98	18	17½	18	
36⅛	23	Sabine .56	1.6	29	16	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
13	8	Safedin .32	2.6	12	47	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
46	38⅛	Safewy 2.60	6.1	8	81	43	42⅛	42⅛	
16⅛	9	SageCp .44	4.8	5	19	9⅛	9⅛	9½	— ½
29⅛	21⅛	SJoMn 1.30	4.7	14	88	27⅛	27½	27½	
14	12½	StJoLP 1.26	10.	7	7	12⅛	12¼	12¼	— ¼
43⅛	34⅛	StLSaF 2.50	5.8	5	23	43⅛	43	43	— ⅜
12⅛	10	SPaul 1p	9.4		28	10⅛	10½	10½	
35¼	26½	StRegP 1.80	5.7	8	138	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	
8⅛	5½	Salant .40	5.9	6	x105	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
21⅛	8⅛	Sambos .60	7.5	6	870	8⅛	d 7⅛	8	— ¼
16	14¼	SDieGE 1.44	9.4	8	147	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
17	9⅛	SJuanR 1.05t	6.2	19	197	u17⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ¼
23¼	12⅛	Sanders .40	1.8	10	87	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
39⅛	29⅛	SFeInd 2.40	6.6	6	151	37⅛	37⅛	37½	
40½	23⅛	SFeInt .72	2.3	12	615	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	13	SafWel .88	6.1	7	11	14⅛	14½	14½	+ ½
9⅛	4⅛	SaulRE			23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ½
8⅛	3½	SavASlp		16	94	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15	7	SavOnD .40	4.0	8	15	10⅛	10	10	— ½
13⅛	10⅛	SavEIP 1	9.1	4	4	11	11	11	
24⅛	11⅛	Savin .50	3.4	4	106	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅜
8⅛	4⅛	Saxon		6	138	6⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ½
5⅛	2⅛	Schaefer			2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
38	27⅛	SchrPlo 1.24	4.3	8	842	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ¼
62⅛	62	SchrPl pf n5.07	8.1		17	62⅛	62½	62½	
16⅛	9⅛	Schlitz .40	3.8	26	121	10⅛	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
107⅛	64½	Schlmb 1.65	1.3	18	527	106⅛	106¼	106⅛	— ⅛
72	66⅛	Schlmb wi			39	71½	71⅛	71⅛	
24⅛	18	SCOA s .80	3.2	8	49	24⅛	24½	24⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	ScotLad .34r	7.2		7	5	5	5	
36⅛	22	ScotFel 1.60	5.8	6	139	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅜
21⅛	15⅛	ScottF .64	3.3	7	42	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	ScottP .84	4.3	8	1223	u19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅜
13½	8⅛	Scottys .32	2.5	9	25	13⅛	12⅛	13	+ ¼
24⅛	17¼	Scovill 1.40	6.9	6	256	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	— ¼
8⅛	6⅛	Scudder		17	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	8½	Scud pf .81e	9.0		10	9	9	9	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	SeaCA pf1.46	11.		13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	16⅛	SeaCont .42	2.0	6	66	20⅛	20½	20⅛	
35⅛	23⅛	SeabCL 2.20	8.2	6	235	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
15½	9½	SeabWA .40b	2.8	8	215	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
31½	23	Seatst 1.12	4.3	7	1204	26⅛	26	26½	— ⅛
33⅛	22⅛	Seagrm 1.12	3.4	12	296	33	32½	32⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	19⅛	SealPw 1.10	4.2	8	44	26⅛	26	26½	+ ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	StBrnd 1.36	5.6	9	38	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
35	19⅛	StBPnt .64	2.9	10	34	22⅛	21⅛	22¼	+ ⅜
20½	13⅛	StdMotA .64	3.6	8	20	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ½
50⅛	38⅛	StOilCl 2.80	5.7	8	376	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
63⅛	46½	StOInd 3	4.7	9	916	63⅛	63	63¼	+ ¼
52⅛	28⅛	StOilOh .88	1.8	13	219	50⅛	50	50	— ¼
12⅛	6⅛	StPacCp .50b	6.2	4	14	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	Standex .65	4.0	7	33	16¼	15⅛	16¼	+ ⅜
29	22¼	StanW 1.08	3.8	8	34	28⅛	28	28⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	StMutIny		23	284	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	StaMSe 1.05	9.9		38	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
49⅛	36½	StaufCh 2	4.6	8	150	43⅛	43¼	43⅛	+ ⅜
13	8½	Sterchl .68	7.0	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8	6⅛	SterlBcp .66	8.9	4	3	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	SterlDg .77	4.4	11	489	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
4⅛	3⅛	SterPre .12b	3.3	13	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25½	12⅛	Sterndnt .60	2.4	10	52	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	StevenJ 1.20b	8.4	5	111	14⅛	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
38⅛	27½	StewWa 2.10	6.3	6	40	33½	32⅛	33¼	+ ⅜
31½	18	StokVC 1.32	4.7	9	30	28⅛	28¼	28¼	— ¼
13	10⅛	StokVC pf 1	8.7		z1830	11½	11	11½	
52⅛	38	StoneW 2.75r	6.7	8	10	41¼	41	41¼	+ ⅜
29⅛	10½	StonCon .60	2.1	21	139	28	27⅛	28	+ ½
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp 1.10	6.1	5	10	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
41½	17⅛	StorTec		18	1885	u42⅛	40⅛	42⅛	+1⅛
37	25	StorerB 1.30	3.4	19	131	u38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+1½
17⅛	12½	StridRit 1.08	7.6	6	20	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
32⅛	27½	StuWor 1.25	4.2	5	43	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅜
5	2⅛	SuavSho .20	4.3	16	649	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
23¼	16½	SubPrG 1.32	6.1	7	18	21⅛	21½	21½	— ¼
32	21⅛	SunChm .60	2.1	5	15	29⅛	29	29	+ ¼
28⅛	19	SunEl .60	2.2	15	9	27⅛	27½	27½	— ½
51⅛	36⅛	SunCo 3	6.0	7	129	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
52½	37½	SunC pf 2.25	4.4		2	51⅛	51½	51½	— ⅜
25	16⅛	Sunbm 1.40	6.3	7	351	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
24⅛	19	Sundstr .80	3.2	8	251	u25⅛	24	24⅛	+1
69⅛	50	Sunds pf3.50	5.6		7	62	60	62	+2
17½	9	SunsM .20e	1.3	27	394	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
20⅛	15⅛	SuprVal .54	3.8	9	15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
287½	244½	SuprOil 2.80	.7	50	30	u388	384	384⅛	—3⅛
16½	9⅛	SupmkG .42	3.1	5	49	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
12⅛	5	Supscp			46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	SutroM .90e	8.6	10	40	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
29⅛	17⅛	Swank 1.40e	6.5	6	45	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	+ ⅜
23⅛	14½	Sybron .96	4.4	9	103	22⅛	21⅛	22	+ ½
16	7⅛	Systron .10	1.0	10	187	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
		— T—T—T —							
20⅛	18⅛	TRE .84	5.1	8	261	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
42⅛	33⅛	TRW 1.80	4.9	7	344	37	36⅛	37	+ ½
81	63⅛	TRW pr4.50	6.3		7	72	71⅛	72	
25¼	17½	TaftBrd .60	2.7	7	87	22⅛	22½	22½	— ¼
4⅛	1⅛	Talcott			36	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
15⅛	10¼	Talley 1	9.6	6	75	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
15⅛	10½	Talley pf 1	9.1		4	11	10⅛	11	+ ½
21⅛	16½	TampE 1.32	7.1	7	257	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
34⅛	19⅛	Tandy		8	394	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
		Tandycft n			x715	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅛	7¼	Tappan .28	2.4	58	61	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
15½	9	Tchncolr .60	4.5	9	59	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
14⅛	7⅛	Technicn		11	126	13⅛	13½	13½	— ⅜
57	36	Tektrnx .64	1.2	14	227	55	54½	54⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	6⅛	Telecor		8	45	10½	10½	10½	
128¼	76	Teledn 9.92t	7.8	7	423	127½	125	127½	+2⅛
16⅛	8¼	Telprmt		21	117	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
9¼	3⅛	Telex		11	212	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ½
34½	29	Tenneo 2.20	6.8	7	350	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ½
128½	108½	Tennc pf5.50	4.5		12	123	123	123	+2⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Tesoro		6	259	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅛	19½	Tesor pf2.16	9.0		25	24½	24	24	
27⅛	22½	Texaco 2	7.5	8	1072	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
41⅛	35⅛	TexCm 1.40	3.5	8	149	39⅛	39½	39⅛	+ ½
47	32	TexEst 2.30	5.3	8	34	43⅛	43½	43⅛	
27⅛	25⅛	TxET pf2.40	9.1		1	26½	26½	26½	
30⅛	26⅛	TxET pf2.87	10.		15	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅜
48⅛	34⅛	TexGT 2.64	6.3	7	14	42½	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	16	TexInd .60	2.8	5	26	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
92½	66¼	TexInst 2	2.3	14	125	87	86½	86⅛	— ⅛
15	5⅛	Texint		31	2280	u15¼	13⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
39⅛	24⅛	TexOGs .36b	.9	10	116	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛
57	41⅛	TxPcLd .40e	.7	18	11	55	54½	54½	— ½
22¼	18	TexUtil 1.64	8.4	8	964	19⅛	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅛	Texasgf 1.20	5.0	18	144	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅜
44⅛	35¼	Texglf pf 3	7.1		17	42¼	41⅛	42¼	+ ⅜
13½	3⅛	Texfi Ind		5	390	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
35	23⅛	Textron 1.80	6.5	6	195	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
31¼	21¼	Textr pf1.40	5.7		2	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
39⅛	27¼	Thiokol 1.30	3.7	8	17	35½	35¼	35¼	— ¼
48⅛	36	ThmBet 1.52	3.6	13	133	42	42	42	+ ¼
14⅛	8¼	Thamln .52b	5.5	5	31	9⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
33⅛	20	ThmJW 1.50	5.9	6	11	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅛
16	8	Thrifty .60	3.8	12	71	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	18⅛	Ticor 1.28	3.4	9	40	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	19¼	Tidwatr .90	3.7	9	105	24⅛	24½	24½	— ⅛
34⅛	18⅛	Tigerint .88	3.2	7	81	25	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
50⅛	37⅛	Timeln 1.50	3.9	7	36	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛
38½	27⅛	Timl pfA1.57	5.6		3	28	28	28	— ½
32⅛	27⅛	Timl pfB1.57	5.6		21	28⅛	28	28	— ½
35¼	25⅛	TimesM 1.20	4.0	7	89	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
57⅛	45	Timkn 3	5.2	8	26	u57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅜
34½	15½	ToddSh		8	45	28⅛	26⅛	28¼	+1⅛
25⅛	12¼	Tokheim .60	2.5	10	61	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+1
24⅛	20	TolEdis 2.20	11.	7	82	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
26¼	21½	TolEd pf2.36	10.		23	23¼	23	23	+ ¼
24½	20⅛	TolEd pf2.21	11.		4	21¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
12⅛	7⅛	TonkaCp			29	10½	10	10¼	+ ½
14⅛	8¼	TootRol .40b	4.1	6	3	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
29⅛	17⅛	ToroCo .72	2.7	9	37	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	Tracor s .40	2.1	9	50	u18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
21⅛	17½	Trane s		7	106	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
38⅛	27⅛	TranUn 2.12	6.9	6	8	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ½
30⅛	13⅛	TWC		4	1125	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+1
23½	17⅛	TWC pf 2	10.		10	19⅛	19½	19⅛	+ ¼
18⅛	15⅛	TWC pf1.90	12.		25	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Transm 1	5.6	6	451	18	17⅛	17⅛	
23¼	19½	Traninc 2	9.9		25	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
28⅛	16⅛	Transco 1.24	4.4	11	191	28⅛	27⅛	28	— ¼
14½	7½	Transcn .60	4.8	7	35	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼

(Continued on Page 12)

European Gold Markets

April 10, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	239.60	239.75	—0.45
Zurich	239.625	239.625	—0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	241.58	242.36	+0.77

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Market Summary

April 10, 1979

	Today NYSE 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	22.26	30.87
Advanced	692	576
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	8.89
Declined	520	983
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	14.09
Unchanged	N.A.	438
Total Issues	N.A.	1,917
New highs	N.A.	50
New lows	N.A.	22

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	3 pm.	Chg.
30 Ind	—	—	—	876.73	+3.03
20 Trn	—	—	—	234.51	+0.29
15 Util	—	—	—	104.40	—0.07
65 Stk	—	—	—	298.43	+0.64

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	3 pm.	N.C.
Composite	—	—	103.18	+0.31
Industrials	—	—	115.18	+0.33
Utilities	—	—	50.62	—0.07
Finance	—	—	12.12	—0.14
Transp.	—	—	14.36	+0.01

NYSE Index

	High	Low	3 pm.	N.C.
Composite	—	—	58.10	+0.22
Industrials	—	—	64.28	+0.25
Transp.	—	—	46.41	+0.15
Utilities	—	—	39.08	+0.03
Finance	—	—	60.11	+0.55

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 9	166,319	408,176	1,217
April 6	164,379	365,000	1,097
April 5	149,721	366,683	1,128
April 4	163,638	404,104	1,118
April 3	152,115	391,296	1,339

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

	Today AMEX 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.20	3.77
Advanced	262	273
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	1.47
Declined	301	345
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	1.60
Unchanged	N.A.	244
Total Issues	N.A.	862
New highs	N.A.	22
New lows	N.A.	5

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
—	—	181.28	+0.18

U.S. Banks' Posted Rates Undercut by Competition

By Robert A. Bennett

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT) — Several leading U.S. banks are lending at less than what they say is their lowest interest rate, banking sources say.

Intense competition from foreign banks and increasingly sophisticated money-market operations by securities firms have led to what one New York banker describes as "cutthroat" lending practices. The beneficiaries are the nation's largest corporations and brokerage firms.

Such competition has caused certain key indicators of borrowing costs, such as the prime rate and broker-loan rate, to lose much of their significance.

The prime rate, which banks offer to their most creditworthy corporate customers, is ignored by practically all banks when lending to major corporations for 30 or 40 days.

For smaller companies, however, the prime rate continues to be extremely important. The cost of many loans to such borrowers is linked to the prime rate. So the posted rate, not the going rate for short-term money, determines what they must pay.

At most U.S. banks, the prime rate stands at 11¾ percent, although Citibank and Chase Manhattan have lowered theirs to 11½ percent. Industry sources say that practically all banks are making short-term loans to major corporations below 11½ percent.

Similarly, although many banks continue to quote a rate of 11 percent on loans to brokers for financing their customers' margin accounts, the largest securities firms are obtaining loans at rates as low as 10¾ percent. Some banks, however, seem to sticking to their posted rates on loans to brokers.

And some are reducing their posted rates in an attempt to compete. Yesterday, for example, Morgan Guaranty Trust, Citibank and the Bank of New York lowered their broker-loan rates to 10½ percent.

Morgan, one of the biggest factors in the market, lowered its broker-loan rate last week to 10¾ percent from 11 percent. Citibank and the Bank of New York, like most other New York banks, had maintained their broker loan rates at 11 percent. Continental Illinois moved before the New York institutions and lowered its broker loan rate to 10½ percent on April 2.

"We're going to stay in this market and maintain our share of it," said a spokesman for Morgan, who stressed that his bank did not extend broker loans below the posted rate.

Foreign Banks' Advantages

But this is becoming increasingly difficult. Foreign banks have an advantage because they do not have to maintain interest-free reserves against deposits or pay premiums for insurance from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. This advantage, U.S. bankers say, is about one-half percentage point. Considering that profit margins in the broker-loan market are now about one-third percentage point, a half-point difference in the cost of funds is highly significant, they assert.

Another major problem, according to U.S. bankers, is the increasing ability of securities firms to raise money at lower cost than by borrowing from banks.

An increasingly popular device is for a securities firm to borrow assets, such as stocks, from pension or trust funds. The securities firm pays the trust fund a fee for the borrowed equities. The fund also usually requests that the securities firm obtain a guarantee from a commercial bank, in the form of a letter of credit, that the borrowed securities will be returned or replaced as promised.

The securities firm then sells the stock to a customer for cash. Although the securities firm pays a fee to the bank for the letter of credit and a fee to the fund from which it borrowed the stock, the ultimate cost of the money it obtains is less than what it would have cost to borrow from a bank.

Union Seeks Boycott Of Chile, Nicaragua

LONDON, April 10 (Reuters) — The International Transport Workers Federation said today that it had called for a boycott of transport to and from Chile and Nicaragua.

The London-based federation said that it had taken the step because Chilean and Nicaraguan authorities had continued to prevent workers from exercising their union rights.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	92½	93½
Ashland 7½-82	95½	96½
Australia 8¼-83	95¼	96¼
Australia 8¾-91	95¼	96¼
Australia 8¼-92	91	92
BTokyo 7⅝-84	91	92
Barclays 8½-92	91¾	92⅛
BCHyd. 7¾-85	91¾	92¾
Bell Can 7¾-87	90	91
BFCE 8¾-83	97¼	98¼
Brazil 9¼-84	95¼	96¼
Brit Gas 9-81	98½	99½
BrokenHill 8-85	93¼	94¼
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	96¼	97¼
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	93	94
Charbonas 8¾-81	97½	98½
CityInvest 8¾-84	93¾	94¾
Cons Food 7½-91	87½	88½
Conoco 8-86	95¾	96¾
Cutler Ham 8-87	92½	93½
EEC 8¼-82	96½	97½
EEC 7¾-84	92¾	93¾
ECS 8¾-81	98¼	99¼
ECS 8¼-97	90½	91½
EIB 8¼-83	95	96
EIB 8-84	93¼	94¼
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	93½	94½
EMI 9¼-89	93½	94½
Ericsson 8½-89	92¾	93¾
Esso 8-86 nov	97½	98½
Eurofima 8½-83	96¾	97¾
Fiat 8-82	94	95
First Chic 7-80	97¾	98¾
Gotaverken 8½-87	91½	92½
Gould 9¾-83	100½	101½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	92½	94½
Hamersley 8½-84	95½	96½
Home Oil 9½-86	98½	99½
ICI 8¼-87	93¼	94¼
ISE Cda 9-82	97½	98½
LU.Overseas 9-83	96¾	97¾
Kidde W. 8½-85	92¾	93½
Kockums 8-83	96½	97½
Manitoba 8¾-83	96½	97½
Michelin 9¼-86	98½	99¼
Midld Intl 8¾-86	96½	97½
Montreal 9¼-83	98¾	99¾
NCBoard 8-87	91	92
NatWest 9-86	97	98
NBrunswick 9-83	98½	99½
NBrunswick 8-84	93	94
NZealand 9¼-82	98¾	99¾
NZealand 8½-83	97¼	98¼
NraKombk 8½-91	93	94
Norskhyd 8½-92	91	92
Norway 8½-81	97½	98½
Occidental 9¾-83	99¼	100¼
Offsh Mln 8¼-85	93	94
Ontario 9-83	98½	99½
OntarioHyd 8-87	90½	91½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	95¾	96¾
QuebProv 8½-81	98	99
QuebProv 9-83	98	99
Ralston 7½-87	91½	92½
SaabScania 8½-89	91¼	92¼
S.A.S. 8-85	94	95
Shell 8-86	95½	96½
Shell 7½-87	92½	93½
Singer 8¾-82	95½	96½
Stind 8¾-88	98½	99½
Sweden 8¼-87	92¼	93¼
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94¾	95¾
TMay 7¾-87	90	90¾
Textron 7¾-87	91½	92½
Transocean 8-86	95¾	96¾
Transocean 7½-87	92	93
UnOil 7½-87	93½	94½
Utah 8-87	95¼	96¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	90	91
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	91	92

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	75	77
Baker 5½-93	119	121
Beatrice 6¼-91	101½	103½
Beatrice 4½-92	85	87
Beecham 6¾-92	118½	119½
Boots 6¾-93	110¾	111¼
Borden 6¾-91	97½	99½
Borden 5-92	87	89
BroadHale 4¾-87	70½	72½
Carnation 4-88	71	73
Chevron 5-88	156½	158½
Chrysler 4¾-88	59	61
Chrysler 5-88	63	65
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	90	92
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	118½	120½
CummInt 6¼-86	87	89
DartInd 4¾-87	81½	83½
EastKodak 4½-86	85	87
Ford 6-86	91½	93½
Ford 5-88	83½	85½
GenElec 4¼-87	76½	78½
GenFoods 4¾-82	91½	93½
Gillette 4¾-82	86	88
Gillette 4¾-87	70½	72½
GulWestn 5-86	86	88
Honneywell 6-86	85	87
ICI 6¾-97	98	99
INA 6-97	96½	98½
ISE 6¾-89	86½	88½
ITT 4½-97	74	76
Jusco 6-92	110	111
Komatsu 7¼-90	132½	133½
MarganJP 4¼-87	93	95
Nabisco 5¼-88	96	98
OwensIll 4½-87	103½	105½
PenneyJC 4½-87	71½	73½
RCA 5-88	81	83
Revlon 4¾-83	142	144
Revlon 4¾-87	122	124
Sperry 4¼-88	99½	101½
Squibb 4¼-87	85	87
Texaco 4½-88	77	79
Texas 7½-93	88½	90½
Tyco 8½-88	105	107
UnCarb 4¾-82	90½	92½
WarnLamb 4½-87	75½	77½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	70½	72½
Xerox 5-88	74½	76½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100)

	Med.	Long.
Tuesday	95.39	89.48
Previous	95.39	89.47

"INTERNATIONAL TEACHING JOBS" appears each Saturday in the IHT Classified Section.
To place your ad contact your local IHT representative (addresses in today's Classified Section) or International Herald Tribune; 181 avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France. Tel.: 747-12-65. Telex: 612832.

"Sometimes," he reflected, "the most beautiful things in life are the simplest."

"Like smooth pebbles on a beach, or the first snowflakes in winter."

"And watches you wind up by hand," I teased.

He glanced at his wrist. Smiled, half to himself, as he completed the action.

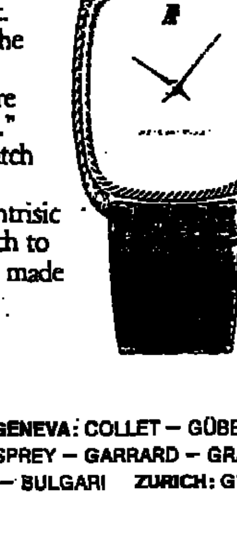
"Yes. As long as they're made by Audemars Piguet."

The incredibly thin watch had a plain white dial.

And it had a kind of intrisic beauty which owed as much to the skill with which it was made as to the precious metals which formed it. A beauty in which mere gadgetry had no place.

"And is it true" I asked innocently, "that the simplest things in life are always the cheapest?".

"When something is as perfect as this" he replied, caressing the smooth surface, "the cost is of no importance."



Audemars Piguet

GENEVA: COLLET — GÜBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — KUNZ & Cie.
LONDON: ASPREY — GARRARD — GRAFF PARIS: ALDEBERT — CLERC — FRED
ROME: BEDETTI — BULGARI ZURICH: GÜBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — MEISTER

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

In the Matter of PENN CENTRAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Debtor

In Proceedings for the Reorganization of a Railroad

Debtor 70-347

NOTICE OF EXCHANGE AND AVAILABILITY OF NEW SECURITIES OF THE PENN CENTRAL CORPORATION

Pursuant to Orders entered by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Reorganization Court), the Plan of Reorganization (Plan) for Penn Central Transportation Company became effective on October 24, 1978 (Consummation Date), at which time the name of Penn Central Transportation Company was changed to The Penn Central Corporation. First Pennsylvania Bank N.A., and its agent, Fund/Plan Services, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania has been named Exchange Agent for the purpose of distributing cash and securities of The Penn Central Corporation to the claimants entitled thereto pursuant to the Plan. At the same time, the Reorganization Court directed that no distribution be made to holders of certain bonds which were the subject of appeals which had been filed by the trustees under the indentures securing such bonds. For those appeals which have now been finally resolved the Reorganization Court has directed that distribution of cash and securities should commence after March 27, 1979.

BONDS NOW ELIGIBLE TO BE EXCHANGED

Holders of the following bonds will, upon surrender of such bonds, be entitled to receive cash and securities of The Penn Central Corporation in accordance with the Plan:

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Lake Shore Collateral Trust 3½% Bonds due February 1, 1998;

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Consolidation Mortgage 4% Series A Bonds due February 1, 1998;

New York Central Railroad 6% Collateral Trust Bonds due April 15, 1990;

Penn Central 6½% Collateral Trust Bonds due April 15, 1993;

Mohawk and Malone Railway First Mortgage 4% Bonds due September 1, 1991.

EXCHANGE PROCEDURES

A Letter of Transmittal with Instructions for surrendering any of the above listed securities of Penn Central Transportation Company in exchange for cash and securities of The Penn Central Corporation has been mailed to each holder of these securities as of March 27, 1979, whose address was known. These documents were not mailed to many holders whose addresses are unknown, or whose identities are not known because their securities are in bearer form. If you own any of the securities listed above and you have not received a Letter of Transmittal, you may obtain a copy by completing the form below and mailing it to the Exchange Agent. Separate Letters of Transmittal must be submitted for each Penn Central Transportation Company bond issue you surrender for exchange.

SPECIAL NOTICE CONCERNING BONDS NOT TO BE ACCEPTED FOR EXCHANGE AT THIS TIME

There is a possibility that the treatment under the Plan for the following bonds will be the subject of further judicial review:

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Refunding and Improvement Mortgage 4½% Series A Bonds and 5% Series C Bonds due October 1, 2013;

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Michigan Central Collateral 3½% Bonds due February 1, 1998.

The Reorganization Court has not authorized distributions to holders of these bonds. The Court has reserved jurisdiction to authorize and direct the distribution of whatever amounts of cash and securities to which such bondholders are ultimately determined to be entitled as a result of the appeals or proceedings on remand after the appeals. Consequently, at this time the Exchange Agent will not accept any of these securities for exchange. If you deliver for exchange any of these bonds, the Exchange Agent will return the bonds to you.

First Pennsylvania Bank N.A.
c/o Fund/Plan Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 8717
Philadelphia, PA 19101

Please send a Letter of Transmittal with Instructions in respect to the Plans of Reorganization for Penn Central Transportation Company, Debtor, to:

Name ____________________ (PLEASE PRINT)

Street ____________________

City ____________ State ________ Zip Code ________

Name of Bond ____________________

NYSE Nationwide Trading Prices (3 p.m.) Apr. 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 11)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
103½	97¼	TrG pf	10.32	10.		z60	98½	98½	98½	+1⅛
26⅞	23½	TrGP pf	2.50	10.		11	25	25	25	
18½	12½	TrnsOh	.40b	2.6	4	7	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
29⅞	19¼	Tranwy	1.60	7.4	5	69	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
40⅜	30⅝	Travlrs	2.08	5.5	4	137	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
44⅞	33¾	Travelr pf	2	4.8		13	41¾	41	41¼	— ¼
20⅝	16¾	TriCon	1.94e	11.		98	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
31¼	27	TriCn pf	2.50	9.1		1	27½	27½	27½	
3⅞	1⅜	TriSoM			2	15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
13½	7¾	Triaind	.10r	1.0		27	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	14¾	TrioPc	.72	3.5	7	138	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
12	6⅝	Trico	.16	1.4	11	74	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
25	15⅞	Trintyln	1	4.6	7	30	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
17¼	14⅝	TucsnG	1.42	8.9	8	168	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
41¼	24⅛	TCFox	1.40a	3.3	6	569	u41⅞	41	41⅞	+ ⅞
24½	17	TwinDs	1	5.2	7	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
23¼	14⅝	TycoLab	.80	3.8	4	176	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
19¼	13⅞	TylerCp	.45	2.7	8	200	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
40½	20¼	Tymshr			17	156	38½	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅜
		— U—U—U —								
45¼	21⅜	UAL	1	3.8	2	600	26⅝	25¾	26⅛	+ ¼
22	16⅝	UGI	1.64	8.1	7	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	
22⅜	14	UMC	1.20	7.5	7	22	16	15¾	16	
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr				32	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
34¼	16	UNCRes	.40	2.2	5	333	18¼	17⅜	18	
39	17	UVInd	1	2.6	8	584	38⅝	38	38⅛	— ⅜
98½	60¼	UVIn pf	5.50	5.6		4	u98⅝	98⅛	98⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	Unarco	.88	7.1	6	39	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅜
52¼	25⅞	UnilLt	1.09e	2.1	9	5	51¾	51⅜	51⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	14	UnBncp	.92	2.8	13	205	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
52½	38½	UCamp	2.40	4.8	10	110	50⅝	49½	49⅝	— ⅛
43¼	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	7.0	7	219	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	7½	UnCmrce	.20	2.2	11	34	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅞	UnionCp	.31r	5.6	7	24	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
15¾	13¼	UnElec	1.44	11.	7	312	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
49¼	39⅞	UnEl pf	4.50	10.		z50	43	43	43	— ⅛
79¼	75	UnEl pfL	8	10.		z130	78	77½	77½	—1⅛
28¾	25⅝	UnEl pf	2.72	10.		2	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
69	46⅛	UnOCal	2.60	3.8	8	229	u69¼	68⅝	69⅛	+ ⅜
63⅞	42½	UPacC	2.30	3.6	11	376	63¼	62⅜	63⅛	
21½	15	UPac pf	.47	2.2		1	21½	21½	21½	
8½	5	Uniroyal			175	291	7	6⅞	7	
82	42	Unirval pf	8	14.		z180	59½	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅜
15½	6⅛	UnBrnd	.15e	1.7	5	39	9	8⅞	8⅞	
21⅜	11⅛	UBrd pf	1.20	11.		2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
40⅝	29⅞	UEnRs	2.48	6.1	6	132	u40¾	40⅝	40½	+ ¼
30¼	28½	UFinCal	s.90	3.0	8	241	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
23½	13⅝	UnGrty	.16	.8	7	58	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ⅜
28	22½	Ulllum	2.56	11.	8	500	23½	23	23	— ½
23¾	19	Ullu pf	2.20	11.		z700	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
22	12½	Unitind	.85b	4.9	6	16	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
19⅛	8¾	Unitinn	.22	1.8	6	28	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	9.0	5	28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	UnPkMn				47	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
25¾	16	UnRefo	.84	3.4	5	13	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
16¾	14½	USFoS	1.58e	9.7		51	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅜
37⅛	29	USFid	2.40	6.8	5	96	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	22⅛	USGyps	2	6.8	5	37	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	22½	USGy pf	1.80	7.0		9	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
13½	6¾	USHom	.52	5.0	4	107	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
10	6¾	USInd	.64	7.1	6	98	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
20⅛	12¾	USLeasg	.52	3.4	5	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
7⅛	4⅞	US Rty				124	u 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
30⅛	19¾	USShoe	1.48	6.6	5	16	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	6.5	9	657	24⅝	24¼	24½	
37	29⅝	USTobc	1.84	5.8	10	114	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
52½	35¼	UnTech	2.20	5.6	7	843	39⅞	38¾	39¼	+ ⅜
230	156⅝	UTch pf	8	4.7		1	172	172	172	+2¼
140½	101	UTch pf	7.32	6.8		6	107¾	106½	107¾	+1⅜
70¼	49¼	UTch pf	3.87	7.2		18	54¼	53¾	53⅞	+1⅛
20	17⅞	UniTel	1.44	7.7	7	540	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
24¾	22	UniT 2of	1.50	6.5		11	23¼	23¼	23¼	
36⅜	17⅜	Unirod	.50	2.1	72	57	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	6⅝	Univar	.56	7.1	7	28	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
22	15	UnivFd	.96	6.3	6	64	15½	15	15⅛	
24	15⅞	UnLeaf	1.20	6.5	7	26	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ¼
56	36	Upjohn	1.52	3.5	10	462	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+1
25	17	USLIFE	.64	2.7	7	207	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	9⅛	UslifeF	.96a	9.4		23	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
19⅝	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.3	10	889	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
21⅜	16½	VF Cp	1.40	6.8	7	8	20⅝	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
24⅝	12⅝	VSI Cp	.60	3.0	7	52	19¾	19⅜	19¾	+ ½
9¾	4⅝	Valleyln	.40	5.7	22	81	7	6⅞	7	
16⅛	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.9	5	24	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ¼
21⅜	11¾	Varian	.40	2.2	66	40	18	17⅜	17⅞	
15	7½	Varo	.32	3.1	6	195	10½	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
24¾	16⅝	Veeco	.40	1.7	10	74	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	4	Vendo				13	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Venice				20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14½	11⅜	VestSe	1.36e	11.		12	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
33	18⅝	Viacom	.25	.8	16	45	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	12⅛	VaEPw	1.32	10.	7	955	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
55	50	VaEP pf	5	10.		z100	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
99⅛	90	VaEP pf	8.60	9.6		z10	90	90	90	—1
30⅞	26⅝	VaEP pf	2.90	11.		8	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	
85⅝	74	VaE pf	7.72	10.		z10	76	76	76	—1
81	70¾	VaEP pf	7.20	10.		z360	73	71¼	71¼	—2½
84½	71¾	VaEP pf	7.45	10.		z450	73	73	73	— ¼
16	7⅜	Vornado			73	151	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
16	9⅜	Vulcinc	.68	5.0	5	12	13½	13	13½	+ ⅝
37¼	24⅝	VulcnM	1.40	4.7	8	28	35½	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅝
		— W—W—W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.7	12	31	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
22½	11⅝	Wabash	.50	3.1	6	26	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
21	15½	Wachov	.76	4.5	7	306	16¾	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
7	3½	WachRty				8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	19¼	WalMrt	.30	1.1	14	245	26½	25¾	26½	+ ⅜
30½	19⅝	Walarn	1.40	5.2	7	20	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
40	28	WikrA	1.60a	4.1	8	15	39½	38⅝	39½	+ ¼
29⅝	17¾	WalMu	1.40	5.9	4	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.60	5.2	6	61	31	30⅝	31	
37½	27½	WaltJ pf	1.60	4.9		2	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
12⅝	7⅛	WardFd			8	44	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Warnaco			5	39	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
32⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.60	5.5	9	130	29¼	28½	29¼	+1
37½	35	WrnCom	s1	2.7	8	285	u37⅝	37	37½	+ ¼
32½	22¾	WarnrL	1.20	5.1	9	1202	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.40	10.	10	8	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
31⅜	21⅜	WshNat	1.40	5.2	6	2	26⅝	26¾	26¾	— ¼
24¼	20⅝	WshWt	2.08	9.1	7	42	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	21	WasteM	.50	1.6	12	82	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	1.6	17	151	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	WayGas	.48	8.0	7	5	6	6	6	
9⅝	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.5	6	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
38	10⅝	WebbD	.20	.9	14	512	22½	21¾	22	— ½
40⅝	29⅝	WeisMkt	1.20	3.5	9	5	35	34⅜	34⅜	
33½	25⅛	WellsF	1.72	5.7	6	232	30¼	30	30¼	+1
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	8.6	10	11	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
52½	44⅝	WIPP pf	4.50	9.7		z200	46¼	45	46¼	+1¼
40	31½	WtPlPe	2.80	8.0	6	36	35¼	34⅞	35	— ¼
11⅞	8¾	WstclT	.80	6.8	18	30	11¾	11⅛	11¾	
14⅝	7¾	WnAirL	.40	4.5	3	128	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
37	23¾	WAir pf	2	8.0		5	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
30⅛	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.1	6	276	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
30⅞	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.3	11	299	u31½	30¾	31⅜	+ ½
50	24¼	WPacln	1	2.2		87	46¾	46	46¼	—7
26⅞	15	WnPubl	.88	3.3	12	3077	u27⅛	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅜
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	7.5	8	172	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ¼
58	47	WnUn pf	4.90	9.7		2	50½	50½	50½	— ¼
11⅞	9¾	WUn dpf	1.18	12.		52	10½	10¼	10¼	
25½	21	WUTI pf	2.56	11.		3	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.2	6	1741	18⅝	18¼	18½	— ⅛
50½	42	Wstg pf	3.80	8.8		z20	43	43	43	
30½	23⅞	Wstvac	1.32	4.4	8	98	30⅛	30	30⅛	
24⅜	16	Weybrg	1.08	5.6	5	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
32⅝	22	Weyerhr	1	3.3	10	349	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	6.4		16	44¼	43⅞	44	— ¼
41	27⅞	WheelF	1.20	3.9	9	x25	30¾	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
44⅝	32	WheelF pf	2	5.9		x1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
19⅞	9	WheelPit			4	31	19¼	19	19	— ½
58¾	40½	WhelPit pf	6	12.		z300	48¾	48¾	48¾	
49½	32	WhelPit pf	5	13.		z10	39¾	39⅝	39¾	— ¼
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl	1.20	6.8	7	68	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ¾
26	16¾	WhitC	1.30	5.3	6	466	24⅝	24⅛	24¾	
44	39½	WhitC pfA	3	7.4		1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
44	37	WhitC pfC	3	7.7		2	39	39	39	+ ¼
15⅞	5⅞	WhiteMt				238	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
18⅝	9¾	Whittak	.50	3.1	7	136	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	Wickes	1.04	6.4	5	68	15⅞	15½	15¾	
12	6½	Wieboldt	.44	5.3	8	20	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
23⅞	14	Williams	1	5.2	41	119	19¼	19	19¼	
11¾	.6	WilshrO	.14	1.3	29	265	11	10½	10¾	
31¾	27⅛	WinDx	1.44	5.3	8	x53	27½	d27	27¼	+ ¼
7⅛	3	Winnbgo			16	117	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13⅞	9¾	WinterJ	1	9.4	12	14	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
29½	25	WisEP	2.24	8.6	7	126	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
106	97¼	WisE pf	8.90	9.0		z50	99¼	99¼	99¼	
23	19	WisGas	1.92	8.9	7	36	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
28⅞	25¼	WisG pf	2.55	9.8		3	26¼	26	26	
21⅞	18⅝	WiscPL	1.76	9.1	9	28	19⅛	19	19¼	
21¼	17⅝	WiscPS	1.62	8.9	7	22	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
25	18⅛	Witco	1.20	5.0	6	30	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
17½	10	WithrR	.80	7.2	5	45	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	6⅛	WolvrW	.30	2.8	7	166	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
19⅝	12⅞	Wometc	.48	3.3	9	87	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ¼
31⅞	15¾	WoodPt	.48	1.6	15	90	30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ¼
12⅝	4⅝	WorldAir			28	22	8½	8⅜	8½	
77½	56⅝	Wrigly	2.40a	3.7	8	6	65⅝	65½	65½	
19⅞	9⅛	Wurltzr	.48	4.7	6	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
19⅛	10⅞	Wylain	.80	6.2	6	16	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
11½	6¼	WyleLb	.50	4.5	12	69	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
7½	3¼	Wyly			23	121	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	42⅞	Xerox	2.40	4.1	10	639	58⅝	57¾	58⅝	+ ¾
18½	14¼	XTRA	s .52	2.9	4	45	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
24¾	13⅞	Yates	.20	.9	6	13	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ¼
21⅞	15	ZaleCp	1	6.2	7	48	16¼	16	16⅛	
18⅞	10¼	Zapata	.30b	1.8	21	360	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	9¼	ZayreCp			5	133	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	12	ZenithR	1	6.7	12	312	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
19½	12½	Zurnind	.80	4.6	7	272	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅜

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices April 9, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
8130	Abitibi	$17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
175	Acklands	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
2600	Agnico E	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2200	Agra Ind A	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
21030	Alta Gas A	$19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	— ½
100	Alga Cent	$21	21	21	— ¼
6700	Am Bonzo	$21¾	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅛
2810	Andres W A	$15¼	14⅞	15	— ⅛
1700	Asbestos	$48⅛	47½	47½	+ ½
6715	Atco A	$21¾	21½	21½	
4662	BP Can	$24½	24¼	24½	
8067	Bank N S	$23¾	23⅝	23⅝	
300	Baton B	$13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
150	Beth Cop A	$18	18	18	
4450	Bralor Res	$12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
700	Bramalea	$18¼	18¼	18¼	
14200	Brenda M	$18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
30100	BCFP	$20⅝	20½	20½	
1865	BC Phone	$18	18	18	
5220	Brunswk	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
700	Budd Auto	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
1550	CAE A	$26¼	26	26	— ⅜
1004	Cad Frv	$12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
1470	Cal Pow A	$42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
9470	Camflo	$13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
6334	C Nor West	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
2625	C Packrs	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
6725	Can Perm	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
351	Can Trust A	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
480	C Tung	$25⅝	25½	25½	
275	CCablesy A	$20¾	20¾	20¾	
650	Cdn Cel	$9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
10597	CI Bk Com	$28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
3813	Cdn Tire A	$29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
1902	C Utilties	$18⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛
16	Candel Oil	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—1⅛
4992	Cassiar	$10¼	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
5525	Celanese	495	485	490	— 5
10	CHUM	$11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
7850	Con Distrb	$12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
15752	Cons Gas	$21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
12020	Con Fardy	325	310	315	—15
1600	Conwest	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
21522	Coseka R	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	
4815	Cralamt	$6¾	6½	6½	— ⅜
250	Crush Int	$11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
3190	Cyprus	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
7400	Czar Res	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13470	Daon Dev	$11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
100	Daon A	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
20760	Denison	$21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
1100	Dicknsn	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
900	D Bridge	$31	31	31	— ¼
13329	Dofasco A	$33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅜
2050	Dom Store	$18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
445	Du Pont	$21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ¼
14800	Dylex L A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
1800	East Mal	180	179	179	— 1
11300	Electham A	$5½	485	5⅛	+32
9260	Emco	$11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
6300	Falcon C	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
6335	Fibrg Nik A	$52	51½	51½	— ¼
500	Francana	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
481	G M Res	470	470	470	
200	G Distrb A	$9	9	9	— ⅜
3500	G Distrb w	290	285	285	
11200	Gibraltar	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
450	Goodyear	$20¼	20	20	— ¼
150	Graft G	$44½	43⅝	43⅝	+1⅛
2050	Granduc	156	153	153	— 2
500	Gt Oil Sds	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1950	GL Forest	$48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
100	Greyhnd	$20	20	20	
57	H Group A	400	400	400	—20
1690	Hard Crp A	355	350	355	+10
5825	Harlequin	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
4725	Hawker A	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
2829	Hayes D	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
7550	IAC	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
2600	Indal	$14⅛	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
2002	Indusmin	$19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
500	Inglis	$13½	13½	13½	
3928	Inland Gas	$12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
1500	Int Mogul	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
3525	Int Pipe A	$18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
15	Inv Grp A	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
2550	Ivaco A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
2676	Jannock	$22⅝	22⅛	22¼	— ¼
13010	Kaiser Re	$19⅛	19	19⅛	
7500	Kam Kotia	425	405	410	—10
4250	Kelsey H	$27¼	27	27	
9358	Kerr A A	$10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
18078	Labatt A	$21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
135	Lab Min	$39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
5500	Lacana	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1700	LOnt Cem	$6	5⅞	5⅞	
5900	LL Lac	325	315	315	
400	Lob Co A	445	445	445	
700	Lob Co B	435	430	435	+10
300	Loeb M	$9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ½
400	MICC	$10⅛	10½	10½	
1000	Mclan H A	$21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
12999	MB Ltd	$22⅜	22½	22⅛	— ⅛
3336	Molson A	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
1150	Molson B	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
11687	Moore	$39⅛	39	39	— ¼
8200	Murphy	$16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
200	Nat Trust	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
29743	Noranda A	$44⅛	43½	44	— ½
62920	Norcen	$21⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅜
575	NTecm B w	$27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
1300	Nowsco W	$28⅛	28½	28⅛	— ⅜
16850	Oakwood P	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3918	Ocelot B	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
14700	Oshawa A	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	
11990	Page Pet	$12⅞	12¼	12½	— ⅜
2112	Pamour A	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
625	PanCan P	$50	50	50	
415	Patino N V	$24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ¼
6700	Pembina	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
2197	Petrolina	$26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
3490	Pine Point	$32⅛	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
39620	Place G	395	375	380	— 5
410	Placer	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
600	Ram	$9⅛	9½	9½	+ ¼
500	Redpath	$14	14	14	+ ⅛
1900	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8368	Reichhold	$12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
3530	Revnu Prp	166	163	163	— 6
1508	Roman	$28	27½	27½	— ¾
9350	Sceptre	$8	7½	7½	— ⅜
68100	Scotts A	$12⅛	11⅞	12	
7967	Shell Can	$19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
7920	Sherritt A	$11	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
50	Sigma	$42	42	42	+ ¼
6129	Simpsons	295	290	290	
4102	Simpsn S A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4400	Slater Stl	$18	17½	17¾	— ⅜
2200	Southm	$27¼	27	27¼	— ¼
200	St Brodcst	$12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
7970	Stelco A	$29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
1090	Steep R	385	375	380	
1200	Talcorp A	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
4758	Teck Cor A	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
10363	Teck Cor B	$14⅛	14	14¼	— ⅛
4652	Tex Can	$59½	59	59⅛	
308	Thom N A	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
4472	Tor Dm Bk	$23	22½	22½	— ½
400	Torstar B	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
2384	Traders A	$17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ¼
3575	Trns Mt A	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
7626	TrCan PL	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
6984	Turbo Cl B	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ½
23785	UGas A	$11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
1137	Union Oil	$23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
370	U Keno	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
400	U Siscoe	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
115	Un Carbid	$22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
100	Van Der	405	405	405	— 5
1600	Verstl Cor	$14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
600	Vestgron	$14⅜	14½	14⅛	
1200	Voyager P	$24	23⅞	24	
225	Weldwod	$22¾	22¾	22¾	
3100	West Mine	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
6125	Weston	$23¼	23½	23⅝	
1500	Woodwd A	$22⅝	22½	22½	
3000	Yk Bear	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛

Total sales 3,348,026 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices April 9, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
5350	Bnk Mont	$25⅝	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
239	Can Cml	$13	13	13	+ ⅛
1200	Con Bath	$13	13	13	— ⅛
9425	Dom TxtA	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
4400	FCA Inf	355	350	355	—5
550	Royal Bk	$41	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
500	Utd Asbest	300	295	300	+10

Total sales 337,104 shares.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam(1)	91.60	91.80	94.20	88.40
Brussels (2)	122.85	123.10	123.10	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	148.38	149.37	159.63	146.94
London 30	535.70	531.40	540.80	446.10
London 500 (4)	291.75	290.27	296.12	237.06
Milan (5)	72.17	72.00	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	124.73	125.42	127.35	78.18
Sydney (7)	584.28	581.70	597.68	545.72
Tokyo (8)	435.22	439.54	462.97	435.22
Tokyo (9)	5,925.87	6,010.98	6,212.78	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	334.70	333.20	340.50	308.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Siemon Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Tokyo Exchange

April 10, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	343	Matsu E. Wks	565
Canon	567	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	135
Dai Nip. Print	560	Mitsubi Corp.	407
Fuji Bank	334	Mitsui Co.	296
Fuji Photo	630	Mitsukoshi	475
Hitachi	240	Nippon Elec.	320
Honda Motor	522	Sharp	456
C. Itoh	263	Sony Corp	1,930
Japan Air L.	2,850	Sumitomo Bank	334
Kansai El Pwr.	944	Taisho Marine	227
Kao Soap	625	Takeda	526
Kirin Brewery	418	Teijin	121
Komatsu	336	Tokyo Marine	450
Kubota	287	Toray	157
Matsu El. Ind.	685	Toyota	850

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10¼-10⅜	5⅛-5¼	13/16-1	11⅝-11⅞	7¼-7½
2 M.	10 7/16-10 9/16	5⅛-5¼	13/16-1	11½-11¾	7⅝-7⅞
3 M.	10⅝-10¾	5⅛-5¼	⅞-1 1/16	11½-11¾	7⅞-8⅛
6 M.	10¾-10⅞	5 5/16-5 7/16	1 9/16-1⅝	11¼-11½	8 7/16-8 11/16
1 Y.	10½-10⅝	5½-5⅝	2-2 3/16	11⅛-11⅜	9-9¼

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

$20,000,000 9% Bonds due January 15, 1982

European Investment Bank announces that they have appointed Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat, Luxembourg, as an additional paying agent for the subject Bonds.

Date: April 11, 1979

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

OTIS ELEVATOR INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORP.

(now Otis Elevator Company)

8¾% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of May 1, 1970 providing for the above Debentures, said Debentures aggregating $3,000,000 principal amount bearing the following serial numbers have been selected for redemption on May 1, 1979 ($1,500,000 principal amount through operation of the mandatory Sinking Fund and $1,500,000 principal amount through operation of the optional Sinking Fund), at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with interest accrued and unpaid to said date, each in the denomination of $1,000 bearing serial numbers with the prefix letter "M" as follows:

Outstanding Debentures bearing serial numbers ending in any of the following two digits:

01 05 09 14 19 23 28 31 36 40 45 49 56 65 73 83 86 94 99
02 06 12 16 20 26 29 33 37 41 47 53 63 66 74 84 91 95
03 08 13 17 22 27 30 35 38 44 48 55 64 72 76 85 93 98

Also Debentures bearing the following serial numbers:

1 562 1362 2762 3062 4362 6862 7262 8362 9062 11062 12362 13362 14562 16362 17962 18762 19962
2 662 1462 2862 3262 6462 6962 7362 8662 9462 11262 13062 14262 14962 17662 18562 19162
362 1062 1862 2962 3462 6762 7162 8162 8762 9662 12162 13262 14462 15462 17862 18662 19262

Payment will be made upon presentation and surrender of the above Debentures with coupons due May 1, 1980, and subsequent coupons attached at the main offices of any of the following: **Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 30 West Broadway, New York, New York 10015;** Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt am Main, London and Paris; Banca Vonwiller & C. S.p.A. in Milan; Bank Mees & Hope NV in Amsterdam; and Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise in Luxembourg.

On and after May 1, 1979, interest shall cease to accrue on the Debentures selected for redemption.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

Dated: March 28, 1979

NOTICE

The following Debentures previously called for redemption have not as yet been presented for payment:

DEBENTURES OF $1,000 EACH

M- 1352 2502 3261 3266 3991 4278 4464 5036 5128 5168 5366 9054 9923 10086 14410
1433 3009 3263 3267 4273 4380 4837 5108 5167 5351 5410 9482 9924 10618 18356

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29.30
Albert Heiln	119.70
Algemenbank	365.50
Amrobank	74.30
A'Dam Rub	54.50
Fokker	25.00
Heineken	93.00
H.V.A.	45.00
Hoogovens	32.50
K.L.M.	107.50
Nat. Nedder	109.60
Pakhoed	47.10
Philips	24.20
Robeco	162.10
Rolinco	132.00
Rorento	122.40
Royal Dutch	138.60
Unilever	129.90
Van Ommer	182.00
VMF-Stork	39.80

Brussels

Arbed	2,455
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,780
Cockerill	495
Electrobel	6,800
GB-Inno-BM	2,650
Hoboken	3,300
Petrofina	4,180
Ph. Gevaert	1,362
Soc. Generale	2,100
Solvay	2,540
Un. Miniere	828

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	63.20
B.A.S.F.	137.00
Bayer	139.70
Commerzbnk	201.00
Cont. Gummi	61.80
Daimler	297.00
Demag	157.00
Deutsche Bnk	275.30
Dresdner Bnk	220.00
Hoechst	135.00
Hoesch	46.10
Karstadt	326.00
Kaufhof	240.00
K.H.D.	182.00
Lufthansa	89.00
Mannesmon	158.00
Metallgesell.	257.00
Neckermann	179.00
RWE.new	166.50
Schering	241.50
Siemens	253.30
Thyssen	105.00
Varta	171.50
Veba	145.20
Volkswagen	230.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.40
Anglo-Am	0.43
Barclays Bnk	4.73
Beecham Gp	6.88
BICC	1.48
Boots	2.28
Bowater	1.99
BAT Ind.	3.11
BOC Int'l	0.72½
Brit. Pet.	11.98
Burmah	1.21
Cadbury Sc.	0.63
Chartered	1.45
Courtaulds	1.04
De Beer D	3.74
Decca Rec	4.25
Distillers	2.37
Dunlop	0.72
E Mus Ind	1.24
GEC	4.15
Free St Ged	23½
GKN	2.82
Glaxo Gp	5.20
Gold Fields	2.27
Gt Un St	4.20
Guinness	2.04
Hawker-Sidd	2.58
Hudson Bay	$17¼
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.96
Imps	1.03
Marks & Spen.	1.18
Metal Box	3.40
Nichols	0.71
Plessey	1.11
Rand Mines	0.42¾
Rank Org.	2.82
Royal Dutch	39½
R.T.Z.	3.05
Shell	2.45
Thorn (A)	4.43
Tube Invest.	4.04
Union Carb.	3.21
Vickers	1.94
War L.3½	0.35¼
West Deep	$11¼
West Drief	$32¾
West Hold	$28¾
West Min	1.59
Woolworth	0.81
ZCI	0.14

Milan

Bastogi	640.50
ERBA	1,255.00
ErcMorelli	242.00
Fiat	2,730.00
Finsider	150.75
Generali	40,400.00
IFI	2,185.00
Italgas	755.00
Italsider	353.00
LaRinas	62.50
Montedis	172.50
Olivetti	976.00
Pirelli	1,800.00
Snia Visco	811.00

Paris

Air Liquide	390.00
Aquitaine	526.00
BSN	526.80
Carrefour	1,880.00
Cim Lafarge	245.00
Cie Bancaire	420.50
CFP	163.00
CGE	398.00
CCF	146.50
Ferodo	382.50
Gen Occident	260.00
Imetal	65.50
L Oreal	745.00
Mach Bull	62.20
Michelin	1,114.00
Moet Henn	521.00
Moulinex	127.50
Paribas	225.50
PUK	82.10
Penarroya	45.10
Perrier	311.00
Peugeot	388.00
Rh Poulenc	117.60
Sacilor	14.60
St Gobain	138.50
Suez	277.00
Telemecan	830.00
Thomson	233.00
Usinor	11.90

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,465
Buehrle	2,520
B Boveri	1,875
Cib Geigy	1,295
Cr Suisse	2,210
Fisher	755
HoffRochN	7,850
Nestle	3,580
Sandoz	4,375
Ste B. Suisse	384
Sulzer	2,785
U.B. Suisse	3,280

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PANAMA

Write for informative free brochure about incorporations of Panama companies, ship registrations, trust services, company management. Our subsidiary is Panama's largest management company.

Custodian Research Corporation
P.O. Box 7,440, Panama 5, Republic of Panama.

NEW YORK, April 9 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.35	1.75
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila. ton	227.34	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	119-120	77-78
Lead spot, lb	0.48	0.33
Copper elect., lb	98¼-101¼	64⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.4698	5.4738
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	39½	29
Silver N.Y., oz	7.615	5.228
Gold N.Y., oz	240.45	178.70
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
April 9, 1979	1,050.00 f	918.30 f

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
April 9, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	.
Mar	6.83	6.86	6.83	6.85	+.02

Est. sales: 4 sales Fri. 7.

Total open interest Fri. 878 up 4 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	140.00	140.79	139.15	140.55	+3.90
Jul	140.45	142.19	140.00	142.19	+4.00
Sep	143.50	145.26	142.75	145.26	+4.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

April 10, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	905	880	875	883	— 30
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	910	-	— 20
Aug	955	940	940	948	— 16
Oct	995	990	986	993	— 12
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	980	995	— 10
Dec	1,020	1,020	921	925	— 5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,060	1,070	— 8
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,075	1,090	— 7
99 lots.					
COCOA					
May	1,400	1,372	1,371	1,373	— 34
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	— 20
Sep	1,450	1,427	-	1,427	— 28
Dec	1,465	1,450	1,450	1,455	— 15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,455	-	— 30
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,475	-	— 25
181 lots					

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

April 10, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,042.50	1,043.50	1,049.00	1,049.50
3 months	1,047.00	1,047.50	1,049.00	1,049.50
Cathodes: spot	1,041.00	1,044.00	1,046.00	1,047.00
3 months	1,040.00	1,043.00	1,046.00	1,047.00
Tin: spot	7,175.00	7,200.00	7,380.00	7,420.00
3 months	7,075.00	7,095.00	7,170.00	7,200.00
Lead: spot	561.00	563.00	575.00	577.00
3 months	532.00	533.00	543.50	544.00
Zinc: spot	375.00	376.00	384.00	385.00
3 months	386.50	387.00	395.00	396.00
Silver: spot	358.40	358.60	360.90	361.40
3 months	367.30	367.40	370.80	370.50

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

April 10, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	102.60	100.60	101.35	101.40	102.60	102.65
Aug	106.70	104.70	105.40	105.50	106.65	106.70
Oct	109.75	107.75	108.50	108.55	109.70	109.75
Dec	112.50	111.30	112.00	112.10	112.70	112.75
Mar	116.25	115.50	116.15	116.35	116.90	117.10
May	118.50	118.50	118.50	118.75	119.10	119.40
Aug	122.00	122.00	121.75	122.25	122.95	123.25
3,501 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
May	1,579	1,555	1,560	1,562	1,580	1,582
Jul	1,562	1,535	1,543	1,544	1,566	1,567
Sep	1,590	1,561	1,568	1,569	1,596	1,597
Dec	1,660	1,632	1,637	1,639	1,665	1,666
Mar	1,690	1,670	1,672	1,675	1,696	1,700
May	1,712	1,698	1,700	1,703	1,715	1,718
Jly	1,731	1,715	1,722	1,725	1,738	1,740
6,633 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,559	1,534	1,554	1,555	1,515	1,518
Jul	1,505	1,493	1,498	1,500	1,477	1,480
Sep	1,514	1,493	1,512	1,514	1,478	1,479
Nov	1,525	1,495	1,518	1,520	1,473	1,475
Jan	1,522	1,549	1,521	1,522	1,472	1,475
Mar	1,518	1,490	1,506	1,515	1,479	1,480
May	1,500	1,492	1,495	1,505	1,460	1,468
7,308 lots of 5 tons.						

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	144.30	146.68	144.00	146.68	+4.00
Mar	144.50	146.73	143.25	146.73	+4.00
May	143.75	147.75	143.50	147.25	+4.00

Est. sales: 1,905 sales Fri. 1,246.

Total open interest Fri. 9,138 up 308 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	8.30	8.30	8.26	8.28	—0.06
Jul	8.60	8.60	8.57	8.58	—0.07
Sep	8.84	8.84	8.80	8.87	—0.06
Oct	8.97	8.98	8.94	8.94	—0.06
Jan	9.29	9.36	9.29	9.34	+0.01
Mar	9.63	9.65	9.59	9.64	—0.02
May	9.84	9.84	9.81	9.83	—0.06

Est. sales: 2,375 sales Fri. 2,056.

Total open interest Fri. 36,460 up 178 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	139.25	139.30	137.60	137.85	—1.95
Jul	141.75	142.15	140.75	140.85	—1.70
Sep	144.52	144.85	143.80	143.85	—1.50
Dec	148.75	149.00	147.51	147.85	—1.80
Mar	151.60	151.60	150.15	150.40	—1.70

Est. sales: 793 sales Fri. 780.

Total open interest Fri. 6,764 up 30 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	104.25	104.85	104.25	104.50	—0.05
Jul	102.80	104.00	103.40	103.60	—0.25
Sep	103.50	103.50	103.40	103.50	.
Jan	96.50	96.75	96.50	96.50	—0.20
Mar	97.00	97.00	97.00	96.85	—0.25
May	97.40	97.40	97.40	97.40	.
Jul	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	—0.10

Est. sales: 180 sales Fri. 343.

Total open interest Fri. 7,239 off 18 from Thur.

To Our Readers

Because of France's change to daylight saving time, New York closing commodity prices will not be available for publication and will run one day late in the IHT. However, Chicago closing prices will appear as usual. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	59.78	60.40	59.78	60.13	+0.49
Jul	61.65	62.00	61.65	61.90	+0.44
Oct	63.35	63.45	63.15	63.20	+0.35
Dec	63.30	63.40	63.00	63.03	—0.12
Mar	64.60	64.69	64.45	64.60	+0.05

Est. sales: 5,050 sales Fri. 5,622.

Total open interest Fri. 36,398 off 170 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	96.70	99.00	96.60	98.90	+2.20
Jun	98.10	98.10	98.10	99.20	.
Jul	97.40	99.70	97.40	99.50	+2.10
Sep	97.20	99.30	97.00	99.10	+2.10
Dec	96.80	99.00	96.80	98.70	+2.10
Jan	98.00	98.00	97.50	98.60	+2.10
Mar	96.40	98.40	96.40	98.30	+2.10
May	96.80	97.45	96.80	98.00	+2.10
Jul	95.95	97.80	95.95	97.80	+2.15
Sep	96.50	96.90	96.50	97.60	+2.20
Dec	97.70	97.70	96.20	97.30	+2.20

Est. sales: 10,500 sales Fri. 10,000.

Total open interest Fri. 55,408 up 1,188 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz					
Apr	752.00	752.00	752.00	758.50	.
May	756.50	769.00	756.00	762.50	+ 5.00
Jun	762.00	770.00	762.00	767.90	+ 5.40
Jul	767.00	778.50	767.00	773.20	+ 5.70
Sep	777.50	791.00	777.50	783.70	+ 6.20
Dec	791.00	808.00	791.00	798.30	+ 6.60
Jan	803.00	806.00	802.00	803.00	+ 6.70
Mar	805.50	818.00	805.50	812.70	+ 7.00
May	815.00	823.50	815.00	822.40	+ 7.20
Jul	824.50	838.00	824.50	832.10	+ 7.40
Sep	834.20	834.20	834.20	841.80	.
Dec	863.00	863.00	856.50	856.50	.

Est. sales: 27,000 sales Fri. 14,000.

Total open interest Fri. 203,778 up 541 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	388.00	393.00	388.00	388.00	— 3.00
Jul	389.50	392.70	384.00	387.50	— 2.10
Oct	392.80	393.50	385.00	388.50	— 2.10
Jan	393.00	395.50	389.00	390.50	— 2.10
Oct	397.00	397.00	397.00	396.90	— 2.10

Est. sales: 1,820 sales Fri. 1,987.

Total open interest Fri. 9,043 off 25 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chs.
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Apr	240.10	240.80	239.50	239.80	— 1.00
Jun	243.70	244.50	242.70	243.20	— 1.10
Aug	248.00	284.40	247.00	247.30	— 1.10
Oct	252.00	252.40	251.30	251.50	— 1.10
Dec	256.30	257.00	255.10	255.80	— 1.10
Feb	260.70	261.00	259.80	260.10	— 1.10
Apr	264.90	265.40	264.70	264.40	— 1.10
Jun	261.20	269.90	268.50	268.70	— 1.10
Aug	273.60	273.60	273.60	273.10	— 1.10
Oct	278.00	278.00	278.00	277.50	— 1.10
Dec	282.30	282.30	282.30	281.90	— 1.10

Est. sales: 10,800 sales Fri. 14,500.

Total open interest Fri. 156,929 off 1,850 from Thur.

CHICAGO FUTURES
April 10, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	3.33½	3.38	3.32	3.37¾	+.03¼
Jul	3.20½	3.23½	3.19½	3.23¼	+.02
Sep	3.24	3.26¾	3.23	3.26¼	+.01
Dec	3.34¾	3.37½	3.33	3.37½	+.02
Mar	3.43¼	3.46	3.42½	3.46	+.01½
May	3.44¼	3.49½	3.44½	3.49	+.01

Sales Mon. 4,586.

Total open interest Mon. 36,626, up 590 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	2.53¼	2.53¼	2.52¼	2.52½	—.01½
Jul	2.57¾	2.58	2.56¾	2.57½	—.01¼
Sep	2.61½	0.00	0.00	2.60¼	—.01¼
Dec	2.65½	2.65¾	2.64¼	2.65¼	—.00¾
Mar	2.74	2.74¼	2.73	2.73¾	—.00¾
May	2.80	2.80	2.76¾	2.80	—.00½

Sales Mon. 29,365.

Total open interest Mon. 167,459, up 4,034 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	7.55	7.55	7.43½	7.45½	—.16
Jul	7.64	7.64	7.53½	7.55½	—.14½
Aug	7.55	7.58	7.49	7.49½	—.15
Sep	7.27½	7.28	7.22½	7.24	—.08¼
Nov	7.06	7.06½	7.02	7.04¼	—.05
Jan	7.14½	7.15	7.10	7.12	—.06
Mar	7.23½	7.25	7.20	7.21½	—.06½
May	7.28	7.29	7.28	7.28½	—.06½

Sales Mon. 34,383.

Total open interest Mon. 128,250, up 490 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
May	198.50	198.50	196.10	196.40	—3.70
Jul	203.80	203.00	200.70	201.10	—3.20
Aug	203.00	203.00	200.80	201.40	—2.80
Sep	201.50	201.50	198.90	199.70	—2.20
Oct	194.50	195.00	192.60	193.30	—2.20
Dec	194.00	195.00	192.60	193.20	—2.00
Jan	194.00	194.30	194.00	194.20	—2.00
Mar	197.10	197.10	197.00	197.00	—1.70

Sales Mon. 9,836.

Total open interest Mon. 56,074, up 284 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
May	26.75	26.75	26.48	26.44	— .51
Jul	26.75	26.87	26.55	26.62	— .46
Aug	26.58	26.74	26.45	26.45	— .42
Sep	25.95	26.15	25.90	26.03	— .27
Oct	25.45	25.65	25.40	25.47	— .15
Dec	25.15	25.28	25.10	25.17	— .11
Jan	25.05	25.20	25.05	25.15	— .05
Mar	25.00	25.20	25.00	25.10	— .01
May	25.00	25.07	25.00	25.07	+ .02
Jul	25.00	25.00	24.95	25.02	— .03

Sales Mon. 9,802.

Total open interest Mon. 58,347, up 1,063 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
May	1.39¾	1.41	1.38¾	1.41	+.01¼
Jul	1.47	1.49¼	1.46¼	1.49¼	+.02¼
Sep	1.52¾	1.54	1.52½	1.54	+.01
Dec	1.60½	1.60¾	1.59½	1.60½	—.00¼
Mar	1.67	1.67	1.66¼	1.66½	—.00½

Sales Mon. 499.

Total open interest Mon. 4,944, off 15 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	76.10	76.25	75.40	75.77	— .13
Jun	75.30	75.57	74.67	75.07	— .30
Aug	73.00	73.70	72.50	73.35	+ .38
Oct	71.30	71.42	70.50	71.22	+ .37
Dec	71.30	71.50	70.80	71.27	+ .35
Jan	71.00	71.15	70.78	71.12	+ .52
Feb	71.30	71.52	70.80	71.35	+ .30
Apr	71.55	71.67	71.30	71.65	+ .25
Jun	72.30	72.35	72.00	72.10	— .12
Aug	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	+ .30

Est. sales: 34,872; sales Mon. 35,787.

Total open interest Mon. 78,528, off 2,104 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	91.50	91.50	90.50	91.00	— .22
May	90.30	90.30	89.00	90.02	+ .05
Aug	88.90	89.10	87.80	88.95	+ .20
Sep	87.95	88.00	86.90	87.92	+ .17
Oct	87.15	87.15	86.25	86.92	— .23
Nov	87.80	87.85	86.75	87.57	— .03
Jan	88.50	88.50	87.70	88.25	— .25
Mar	88.85	88.90	88.65	88.70	— .15

Est. sales: 4,721; sales Mon. 3,878.

Total open interest Mon. 22,392, off 925 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Apr	47.25	48.08	47.25	47.70	+ .38
Jun	49.35	49.90	49.22	49.55	+ .08
Jul	49.75	50.25	49.50	49.82	+ .02
Aug	46.80	47.17	46.62	46.97	+ .05
Oct	43.50	43.80	43.35	43.72	+ .07
Dec	43.95	44.08	43.70	43.87	— .13
Feb	43.75	43.98	43.65	43.65	— .05
Apr	41.57	42.00	41.50	41.50	— .02
Jun	43.00	43.00	42.05	42.30	— .25

Est. sales: 6,648; sales Mon. 5,228.

Total open interest Mon. 25,703, up 179 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	58.10	59.17	57.40	58.80	+ .38
Jul	57.40	58.10	56.67	57.40	+ .10
Aug	55.25	55.80	54.60	55.05	— .07
Feb	53.00	53.00	52.25	52.27	— .28
Mar	52.70	52.70	52.10	52.10	— .20
May	.	.	.	52.40	+ .90
Jul	52.75	53.00	52.75	52.75	+1.00
Aug	50.90	51.00	50.90	51.00	+ .50

Est. sales: 4,999; sales Mon. 5,820.

Total open interest Mon. 9,268, up 31 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.;					
Apr	47.75	48.10	47.75	48.00	+ .40
May	49.95	50.40	49.95	50.35	+ .35
Jun	53.00	53.55	53.00	53.55	+ .40
Jul	51.40	52.00	51.40	51.80	— .10
Aug	.	.	.	50.10	+ .10
Sep	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	+ .20
Oct	.	.	.	45.75	.
Nov	.	.	.	45.20	.
Dec	.	.	.	45.00	.

Sales Mon. 70.

Total open interest Mon. 1,722, up 9 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Apr	53.25	54.25	52.55	52.80	— .35
May	52.10	52.25	51.75	51.75	— .25
Jun	.	.	.	53.00	
Jul	.	.	.	52.90	—1.10
Aug	.	.	.	55.00	
Sep	61.15	61.50	61.10	61.15	— .20
Oct	.	.	.	56.50	.
Nov	.	.	.	62.25	.
Dec	.	.	.	63.50	— .25

Est. sales: 105; sales Mon. 153.

Total open interest Mon. 1,364, up 45 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
May	212.80	214.30	211.70	214.00	+ .70
Jul	209.20	211.50	208.80	211.30	+ .70
Sep	208.00	208.80	207.00	208.20	— .30
Nov	198.50	199.80	198.50	199.40	— .10
Jan	199.00	199.00	199.00	199.00	+ .50
Mar	.	.	.	198.50	.

Est. sales: 1,849; sales Mon. 2,027.

Total open interest Mon. 7,941, off 56 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
May	201.30	203.00	200.60	201.20	— .40
Jul	203.20	204.10	202.50	203.20	
Sep	203.00	203.70	202.50	203.00	
Nov	202.00	202.80	201.50	202.00	+ .20
Jan	203.50	203.70	203.30	203.50	
Mar	204.50	205.50	204.50	205.00	+ .50
May	204.80	205.50	204.80	205.00	+ .50
Jul	204.80	205.50	204.80	205.50	+1.00

Sales: Mon. 268.

Total open interest Mon. 3,367, off 8 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	90.39	90.46	90.37	90.38	—.03
Sep	90.44	90.49	90.41	90.41	—.04
Dec	90.52	90.57	90.49	90.51	—.03
Mar	90.61	90.66	90.57	90.58	—.05
Jun	90.70	90.73	90.65	90.66	—.03
Sep	90.73	90.75	90.68	90.68	—.04
Dec	90.74	90.75	90.69	90.69	—.03
Mar	90.75	90.76	90.72	90.72	—.03

Est. sales: 3,604; sales Mon. 5,868.

Total open interest Mon. 53,829, off 105 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	87-26	87-30	87-18	87-21	—07
Sep	87-29	88-01	87-22	87-24	—07
Dec	88-00	88-03	87-25	87-26	—07
Mar	87-29	88-01	87-24	87-25	—05
Jun	87-30	87-31	87-21	87-24	—06
Sep	87-26	87-28	87-19	87-21	—05
Dec	87-21	87-24	87-16	87-18	—05
Mar	87-21	87-21	87-15	87-16	—03
Jun	87-16	87-19	87-11	87-11	—04
Sep	87-14	87-14	87-09	87-09	—03
Dec	.	.	.	87-07	—03

Sales: Mon. 3,565 contracts.

Total open interest Mon. 61,888, off 399 from Fri.

IMM Futures

April 10, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC					
June	0.5911	0.5930	0.5906	0.5918	+0.0027
Sept	0.6036	0.6058	0.6036	0.6045 a	+0.0029
Dec	0.6140	0.6164	0.6140	0.6156 b	+0.0036
Mar	0.6258	0.6265 a	0.6255 a	0.6255 a	+0.0042
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6298	Unch.
GUILDER					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4990	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5043	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2318	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2356	Unch.
YEN					
June	4745	4765	4740	4752	+0027
Sept	4805	4824	4808	4816 b	+0036
Dec	4865	4874	4860	4860	+0042
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
June	2.1020	2.1035	2.0955	2.1005	Unch.
Sept	2.1035	2.1035	2.0960	2.1000 b	—0.0005
Dec	2.1030	2.1030	2.0960	2.0965	—0.0020
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.0850	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
June	0.8702	0.8730	0.8702	0.8730	+0.0031
Sept	0.8705	0.8735	0.8703	0.8731 b	+0.0031
Dec	0.8706	0.8744	0.8706	0.8744	+0.0044
Mar	0.8744	0.8746	0.8746	0.8746	+0.0035
DEUTSCHE MARK					
June	0.5315	0.5326	0.5309	0.5313	+0.0018
Sept	0.5386	0.5393	0.5381	0.5381	+0.0017
Dec	0.5438	0.5445	0.5438	0.5445	+0.0024
Mar	0.5485	0.5489	0.5485	0.5485	+0.0016
June	0.5535	0.5540	0.5535	0.5540	New

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the April 10, 1979's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.lt.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0515	4.302	107.975*	47.055*	0.2433	—	6.817*	119.11*	38.81*
Brussels (a)	30.07	63.10	15.846	6.90325	3.56875*	14.675	—	17.48075	5.695
Frankfurt	1.8985	3.99	—	43.56*	2.254 x	92.56*	6.317*	110.41*	35.96*
London (b)	2.10325	—	3.997	9.17	1,773.00	4.31575	63.25	3.6175	11.10
Milan	841.70	1,769.15	444.40	193.59	—	411.50	28.035	489.30	159.75
New York (c)	—	2.10295	1.90	4.357	840.75	2.05	30.055	1.7202	5.2775
Paris	4.36075	9.138	229.58*	—	5.166 x	212.58*	14.4875*	253.06*	82.53*
Zurich	1.7189	3.61415	90.56465*	39.42875*	0.2042	83.81375*	5.71015*	—	32.53695*
ECU	1.34003	0.637655	2.53842	5.82646	1,127.91	2.74104	40.2144	2.30218	7.06197

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: N.A. ; Escudo: 48.70 ; Israeli £: 21.85 ; Pesetas: 68.625 ; Schilling: 13.925 ; Sw.krona: N.A. ; Yen: 212.50 ; Norw. krona: N.A. ; Fin mark: 4.0025 ; Belgian financial franc: 30.575 ; Hong Kong $: 5.0875 ; Singapore $: 2.2065 ; Canadian $: 87.09 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2pm EST rates for New York.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, April 10, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	8	8½
AFAProt	10¾	11¾
AVMCp	4⅝	5⅛
AddisnW	12	12¾
AdvRoss	3⅛	3¾
AdvMicr	24½	25
AlexAlex	28	28¾
Alcoinc	18⅞	19¼
AllynB	9¼	10⅛
AFinCo	25½	26½
AFurn	3⅛	3⅞
AGreet	12¼	12¾
AlntGp	52	53
AMicros	12	12½
AWeldng	16½	17½
Amterr	3	3¼
Anodite	8⅛	8⅝
AnheusB	23⅞	24⅛
AntoCp	9⅛	9⅝
ArdenGp	2⅞	3⅛
ArkWGs	21¾	22
AsdColo	22½	23¼
AtlGsLt	16½	16⅞
BairdCp	7⅝	8⅛
BangHE	14¾	15¼
BkamRt	14¼	14⅝
BasicRs	7¼	7⅝
BasstFr	17½	18¼
BaytsMk	10⅛	10⅝
Beeline	8½	9½
BetzLab	32⅝	33½
BibbCo	12¾	13¼
BirdSon	23	24½
Birtchr	2⅝	3
BlkHillP	26⅝	27⅛
Bonanza	4½	4⅝
BrookS	34	35½
BrwTom	18½	19
Buckbee	6	6½
Buckeye	16¼	16⅝
BurnupS	5⅝	6
CalWtSv	33	34½
ConradH	2¼	2⅝
ConSwC	12⅝	13⅛
CapInAir	3	3⅝
CareCo	.7⅛	8⅛
CnVIPS	15⅛	15¾
ChmLea	24½	25½
ChesUtl	9⅝	10½
CircleF	5	6
CtzUtlA	38	38⅝
CtzUtlB	33¼	34
ClarkJL	30½	32
ClowCp	8½	9
ColuVent	1¾	2¼
ComClH	22	22½
CmlShr	24	26
CmwTel	38½	40½
ConnGn	37½	38
ConPap	64	65
Crawfd	16½	17½
CrosTre	18⅝	19¼
CullrFed	1	1⅜
Cycltron	15⅛	17
DanlyM	22½	23½
DiaDes	13½	14
DaylMat	23½	25½
DeklbAg	26⅝	27½
DeLuxC	32½	33¼
DelCanT	12¼	13¼
DelIntB	23	25
DeweyEl	1⅜	2⅜
DiaCrys	25½	26½
DixnCru	24	25½
Docutel	7⅛	7¾
DollrGn	9⅛	9⅝
Donldsn	22¾	23¼
DorchGs	15⅛	15⅝
DoylDB	21	21¾
DunkinD	12⅞	13⅝
Duriron	17¾	18¼
Eberline	13⅝	14⅜
EconLab	24	24½
ElPasEl	10⅝	11
ElderBe	8¾	9½
ElsNucl	6	6½
ElModul	6½	7½
EnrDev	18½	19¼
Entwistl	3¼	4
EatOil	22½	23½
EthanAl	34	34⅝
Fabri	¾	1
FidUnLf	33⅝	34⅛
FtBkSys	37¼	38
FtBostn	18⅝	19½
FtEmpS	10⅝	11¼
FtWnFin	5	5¼
Flicker	13¾	14¼
FleetPnt	13	14
FlaWatU	7-16	⅝
ForestO	19¼	19⅝
Formigli	2½	3¼
FrankCp	8½	9
FrankEl	13	13½
GnRlEst	8½	10
GnReins	167	171
GovEFn	11¾	12½
GreenM	12	12½
GreyAdv	36½	38½
GHintst	15½	17
Gyrodyn	4⅛	5
Hardwk	15¼	16
HrpRow	13	13½
HarpGp	20¾	21½
HartfNt	15¾	16⅜
HenrqF	20⅝	21½
Holobm	2¼	2⅝
Hoover	11	11½
HorizRs	1	1⅛
HyattInt	15⅝	16⅛
IndNucl	4	4½
Infraind	3½	4
IntelCp	62½	64
IntrcEnr	6½	7½
IntmtGs	13⅞	14⅛
InBkWsh	9⅝	10⅛
IwoSaUt	24½	25
JamWPr	8	8⅝
Jamsby	17½	18¼
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JoslynM	17	17⅝
KaisSt pf	18¼	19
Kalvar	2⅛	2½
Kaman	17¼	18
KmpAm	11⅛	11⅜
KateGre	¼	¾
Kaysam	3	3¾
KellySv	28½	30
Kaufel	15¼	16¼
Kimball	16¼	16¾
KingInt	9¼	10¼
KnapeV	14½	15½
Kratos	14¾	15¾
Lancein	19¾	20½
LandRes	3⅝	4⅛
LaneCo	21⅝	22⅝
LidStor	8¼	9
LinBcst	40	40⅝
Logetrn	12¼	13¼
ModsGE	15⅝	16⅝
MagellPet	3	3 3-16
MajorRl	1 5-16	1 9-16
Malikrt	29½	30½
MatAsst	23½	24
MauiLP	29½	31
McCorm	14⅛	14⅝
McQuay	11¼	12
MidsxW	20½	21½
MdldCap	6⅜	6⅞
MidlRes	3⅞	4⅛
MidlBks	27	28
Millipr	27½	28¼
MissVIG	14½	15½
MontCol	7⅛	7¾
MoorePd	15¼	16¼
MoraRes	2¼	3
Mostek	21¼	21¾
MotchM	14½	15½
MotClub	5⅝	6⅛
Mueller	23	24
NargCp	22	23½
NatGOil	15	16
NwldRE	14½	15½
NJNGas	15½	16
NielsnA	24¼	24⅞
NielsnB	24	24½
NoCarGs	11⅜	11⅞
NoEOl un	78	79½
NwINGs	10⅞	11¼
NwstPS	16⅝	17½
Noxell	18¼	18⅞
OgilvyM	22¾	23½
OhFerro	9⅛	10⅝
OtterTP	21	21½
PCAInt	7	7½
PabstB	14	14½
PcGaR	23¼	24
PauleyP	8½	9¼
PeerMl	9½	10¼
PenaEnt	15½	16
Petrolit	52½	53½
Pettibon	21¼	22¼
PierceSS	10¼	11
Pinkrtn	29½	30½
PlanHIB	20⅝	20⅞
Plastline	1⅜	2⅜
Possis	4¼	4⅝
Progrp	1⅛	1½
PbSvNC	10⅞	11¼
PurtBen	20¾	21½
PutDCap	8⅝	9⅛
QualInns	4⅝	5¼
RaganPr	8⅝	9⅛
Raychm	88	90
Raymnd	24	25
RecgEq	9⅛	9½
RoadEx	27¾	28½
RobbMy	37½	39½
Roselon	3⅛	4½
Rouse	11¾	12⅛
RusStov	14¼	14⅝
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	2½	2⅞
ScrippH	50	53
SelsDelt	11	11½
Svcmstr	29	30
Shawmt	33⅝	34⅝
SolidStS	11¼	12¼
SCalWtr	14¾	15
SwGsCp	11⅛	11⅝
SwElSv	15¼	16
Standyn	28	28¾
StdRegs	24	25
StanHP	24¼	25¼
SterlSt	5⅝	6¼
StrawCl	29	30½
SuperEl	7⅛	7⅝
TIME DC	5⅛	5⅝
Tampax	28½	29½
TecumP	67	69
Tennant	28	30
Tiffany	38⅝	39⅜
Tiprary	10⅝	10⅞
ToscoCp	14⅛	14⅝
TrnsOcO	20⅛	20⅞
TricoPd	50	53
TritnOG	5⅝	6⅝
TysonFd	14⅝	15⅝
UnMcGil	10⅛	11½
USSure	19⅝	20¼
USTrck	16¼	16⅝
UVaBsh	24	24½
UpPenP	17½	18¼
ValyGas	10	10½
VanDus	19½	20¼
VanceSn	4⅝	5½
Velcro	10⅝	11⅛
VaNBsh	15½	16¼
WshEnr	14½	14⅞
WebbRs	13½	14¼
Waldtrn	2¼	3
WigtnMg	7⅛	8½
WellsGa	4¼	5
WtnMtg	3⅝	4¼
WmorC	31	31¾
WoodLot	27¼	28
WWEng	7⅛	7⅝
WrightW	5⅝	6⅛
ZionUto	19¾	20⅝

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—50

AmBrd 1.70pf	HellmBrw s	SowstForest
Am Stores	HiltonHtl	SwstFind pf
AtlRichfl	LomsnSes	StorTech
BakerInt	LeviStrauss	StorerBrd
BurndyCp	Lilly Ell	Superior Oil
CaesarsWld	M+A+COM s	Texas Intl
Cdn Pacif	Mesabi Tr	Tracor s
CharterCo	Mill Bradly	Transco Cas
CharterCo wt	Mobil	TwCFox
ChiMilw pf	Monog Ind	UVInd
Cox Bdcst	OrionCap	UVIn 5.50pf
Cracker Nat	Pac Lghtg	Un Bancp
Dictphone	ParkerPen	USRlty Inv
GenCinema wi	Penn Dix	WarnrCom s
GettyOil	Pier1 Imp	WnCoNAm
GtNor Nek	Smith Int	Westvaco
Hecla Mng	SouthRoyl	

NEW LOWS—22

AnalogDvn	JerCe 8.75pf	OhE 10.76pf
AnalogDv wi	MetE 3.90pf	Penney JC
CBS pf	MetE 8.12pf	PSInd 8.52pf
GPUCp	MetEd pfG	TrnGPL 8.64pf
JerC 9.36pf	MetEd pfJ	UnivFds
JerCe 8.12pf	MetEd pfI	WinnDix
JerC 13.50pf	MetEd pfH	
JerCeP 11pf	NSPw 4.08pf	

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Prices (3 p.m.) Apr. 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
		— A—A—A —								
13¾	9⅝	AAR	.38	3.1	7	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—¼
6⅝	3½	AAV	.29e	6.8	7	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
12	6⅝	APS	.44	5.0	8	99	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
2⅜	1	ATI				1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
17¾	7	AVC			7	9	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+⅜
34⅞	17	AVX	.50	1.5	12	153	34⅛	32⅞	34	+1⅛
7⅝	3⅝	AZL			98	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
5	2⅝	Action				23	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
14⅞	7¼	ActonCp	.30	2.7	7	51	11	10¾	11	+⅛
15¼	7¼	AdomR	.12	.8	12	21	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—¼
25⅝	13¼	AdobeO	.20	.8	23	111	25¼	25	25	
2⅞	1⅜	AegisCp			6	50	2	2	2	
7⅝	3	Aeronca			20	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
8	5⅛	AffilHsp	.24	4.5	9	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	AlterSix	.32	5.4	4	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
8	3⅝	AlskAir	.20r	3.8	3	17	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5⅝	2⅝	AlbaW	.15e	3.1	3	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
23	11⅜	AllegCp wt				5	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	
8½	2⅝	AllegA wiO				7	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
47½	27½	AllgA pf	3	7.7		1	39	39	39	—1
11¾	4⅝	AlmySt	.20e	2.9	4	1	7	7	7	
9½	3⅝	Alphain	.10e	1.1	12	57u	9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛
11½	7⅛	Altamil	.32e	2.9	4	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2	13-16	AltecCp			25	25	1	1	1	—⅛
19⅞	12	AlterFd	.50	2.9	6	17	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	—¼
71½	25⅞	Amdhl	.40	1.1	13	127	38	37⅜	37⅞	+⅛
15⅛	5⅜	AmAgro			9	22	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
10½	6⅝	AmBilt	.12a	1.5	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
40½	17⅜	AmBrd wt				42	30⅛	29⅜	30	+¼
11	7⅛	ABusPd	.40	4.0	7	4	10	9⅞	10	
10	8⅛	AContrl	.56	5.8	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
11⅞	7	AGarPd	.34	3.4	9	63	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅜
13⅛	6⅝	AintPict				7	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—⅛
4¼	2¼	Alsroell	.09a	2.4	3	16	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10⅝	6⅞	AMzeA	.48	6.1	6	102	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
10⅛	6½	AMzeB	.48	6.2	5	69	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
46⅝	29½	AmMfa	1.90f	4.8	6	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+⅛
14⅝	7⅞	AMdBld	.40	2.8	15	151	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+⅜
24¼	8¼	AMotIn	.30	2.0	7	40	15⅜	15¼	15¼	—¼
32½	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	6.7	11	52u	33	31⅜	33	+1
14⅝	7⅝	APreca	.40	4.4	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
12⅜	5⅝	AScIE	.04e	.6	16	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
18⅛	12⅝	AmSeat	.40	3.0	11	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15¼	8¼	AmTec	.50a	6.1	4	23	8¼	d 8	8¼	
17¼	8½	AnaloC	.18e	1.1	9	136	17	16⅝	16⅝	
16⅝	7⅜	Anken	.44	2.5	10	270u	18⅜	17⅛	17⅝	+⅜
9⅞	6⅝	Anthony	.40	4.5	5	33	9	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
17½	8⅝	ApIDig	.16	1.3	8	7	12	11⅞	12	+¼
14⅝	5⅝	ApldDev			17	80	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	
28	14	AquitCo	.39	1.5	14	72	26¼	26	26	
10⅝	7	Armin	.12	1.2	7	37	10½	10¼	10¼	—⅛
10⅜	6	ArrowA	.20	2.1	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
14¼	6⅝	Arundel			4	3	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
20⅝	10¼	Asamer	.30	2.0		45	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
2½	¾	AskinSvc			25	70	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Astrex			8	2	9	9	9	
9⅝	4⅝	Alainla	.15e	3.0	5	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
1½	11-16	Atco Ind				64	¾	¾	¾	
3¼	1⅜	AtlsCM	.05e	1.7	33	34	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Audiotr	.12b	2.4	5	7	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
32	18⅝	Augat	.44	1.4	16	248	31⅜	30⅞	31¼	+¼
4⅛	2	AutoTrn				12	2⅛	2	2	
4¼	1⅞	AutmRod				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
40⅛	28⅝	AutoSw	1.20	3.1	11	6	38⅝	38	38½	+½
8½	4⅞	AVEMC	.34	6.3	6	20	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
19¼	7⅞	Aydin			12	61	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—½
		— B—B—B —								
6½	5	BAT	.15e	2.4		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅜	13-16	BRT				52	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6¼	2⅝	BTU			12	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15½	9	Badger	.70	6.4	5	9	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Baker	.20	4.7		35	4¼	4¼	4¼	—⅛
34	18⅞	Baldor	.28	.9	15	43	31	30⅝	31	+⅜
20¼	15¼	BanFd	1.11e	6.7		2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
4¼	1¼	Bangor wt				28	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
11½	7	Banistr	.40	4.0	17	33	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅞	2⅜	BarcoCa	.12	2.4	24	3	5	5	5	+⅛
11	3⅝	BarnesE			12	10	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
13	6½	Barawt	.20	2.0	143	9	10	10	10	
25⅜	8⅝	BarryR	.20b	.9	6	7	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+½
9⅞	3⅝	BarthS			13	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅞	2⅝	BaruchF			37	24	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
4¼	1⅞	Barwick				19	2⅛	2	2	
3¼	2	BelsclR			9	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22⅝	11	BnfStA	.40	1.9	6	5	21⅜	21	21	—½
5	2½	BergEnt				4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9⅝	5⅝	BergenB	.10e	1.3	6	13	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
17½	13⅝	BrgB pf	1.15	7.4		1	15½	15½	15½	
8½	1⅛	BernzO				12	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
3¾	1⅜	Berven				28	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
3⅜	2	BethCp			1	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Beverly			10	97	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
13⅝	8	BicPen	.48	4.8	8	6	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Bickford	.05e	2.4	6	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
9⅝	8⅛	BigVSo s	.24	2.9	5	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
28	17⅞	BinkMf	1b	5.2	7	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
10½	6⅞	Blessng	.44b	5.8	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
25½	10⅝	Blount	.48	2.0	7	12	24	23⅝	24	+¼
5⅞	3⅝	BodinAp				1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
24¼	14⅝	BowVall	.10	.5	16	61	22¼	21⅞	22	—¼
9	2⅞	Bowmar			38	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24	17⅜	Bowne	.48b	2.2	9	21	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
13⅝	5½	BradldN	.26	2.9	8	44	9	8⅝	9	+⅜
22⅜	8⅝	Braniff wt				2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
38⅜	20½	BraunE	1.40	4.7	8	4	30	30	30	—⅛
16⅝	4⅛	BreezeCo			18	8	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
22½	10⅝	BristBr	.60	3.0	9	37	20	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
6	3⅝	BroDart	.20	5.3	8	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
19½	9⅝	BrooksP	.44	2.5	12	3	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
8	1	BrownCo wt				118u	8⅝	8	8¼	+¼
37⅜	21	BrnFB	1.16	3.2	12	111	37	36½	36⅝	
5	4	BrnF pf	.40	9.1		3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
17	10⅝	Buell	.50	4.1	5	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
6	3⅛	Bulklex			4	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3¾	1⅜	Burgess				178	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+¼
15⅛	8⅝	Burnsin	.68	5.6	7	14	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
		— C—C—C —								
18	10	CK Pet	.16	1.1	40	26	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
14⅝	5	CDI			7	33	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
16⅝	6⅛	CHB Fd	.57f	7.0	8	85	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+½
6½	3⅛	CMI Co	.05e	1.0	9	83	5	4⅞	5	
19⅜	9⅛	CRS	.30	3.0	5	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
19½	11⅝	CSE	1.20	6.9	5	11	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	—⅛
27½	12⅝	CWTran	.78	2.8	5	11	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+⅜
9	4⅜	CagleA	.05e	.7	6	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
22⅞	13	Caldor	.40	1.9	8	11	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
13⅝	4⅛	Calcomp			17	178	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
16¼	10	CalLf pf	.92	8.1		1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
23⅞	19	CalLf pf	2.50	12.		3	21¼	21	21¼	+¼
9⅝	8⅝	CalLf pf	1.10	12.		11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
46⅜	26	CalPIC	1.60a	3.2	7	363u	49⅞	45⅝	49⅛	+2⅝
22⅝	11⅜	Camco	.20	1.0	9	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
6⅝	3⅝	CaChbA				12	6	6	6	
14⅝	6⅝	CdnHomO			.25	57	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
10⅛	5	CdMarc	.30	3.1	9	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅝	11⅝	CdnMerr			14	5	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+⅜
23½	13½	CdnOccI	.50a	2.6	16	3	22⅝	22¼	22¼	—⅜
102¼	48	CdnSupO			16	40	100½	99	99	—1⅝
6⅝	3⅝	CapitlFd	.20	5.0	4	27	4	4	4	
6⅛	3	Caresso	.05e	1.1	10	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
33⅝	24⅝	Carnat	1.50	5.7	8	130	26½	26⅛	26⅛	—⅜
16⅞	11⅜	CaroEn	1.20	7.4	6	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
12	5½	CarrolDv			9	11	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
18⅝	13⅞	CastlAM	1b	6.0	6	3	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅜
22⅝	19⅝	CasFd	1.60a	7.7		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
14½	6⅛	Cavitrn	.10e	.7	46	41	14	13⅝	13¾	
3¾	1⅜	CelluCtt			6	19	2½	2⅜	2½	
6⅝	5½	CentSe	.65	11.		16	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
22⅝	12⅝	Cenvill	1	6.3	5	7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	—⅛
5⅝	2⅛	CertifCp			18	31	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
2½	11-16	Certron				15	1⅛	1	1⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	Cetec	.08	1.7	10	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	1⅜	ChampHo				143	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
16⅛	13⅝	CharlM s			6	7	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
9	6½	Chmplst	.24	3.1	8	5	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
30⅝	19½	ChiRv	1.60a	7.4	10	18	21½	21	21½	+½
35⅝	15⅝	ChiefDev	1e	3.0	27	8	33¼	33	33¼	
11⅝	6⅝	ChildWld			6	31	9½	9⅛	9⅝	
12⅛	6½	ChilInCp	.28	3.9	4	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
18⅛	12⅝	CircleK	1	5.9	8	15	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+⅛
16⅛	7½	Citation	.56	5.7	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6	3	Clabir	.14b	3.5	12	1	4	4	4	—⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Clarmt	.30e	3.2		4	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
5½	3⅝	ClarkC	.18e	3.3	8	16	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
11¾	5⅝	Clarostat			7	23	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
22⅝	15⅝	Clausng	1.32	5.8	8	10u	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+½
20	8⅝	Clopay	.32	3.4	5	9	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
5½	2¼	CohenHat			9	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Cohu	.16a	3.8	13	64	4¼	4	4¼	+⅛
22⅝	14⅝	Colemn	.92	5.6	7	26	16½	16¼	16½	
21¾	9⅝	ColCmI			52	212	16⅝	15⅛	16	+⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Colwell	.60	4.9	8	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
32⅜	22⅝	Cominc	2	6.2	10	18	32⅜	31⅝	32	—⅛
23⅝	15⅝	ComAll	.40	2.0	7	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+¼
18⅝	9⅝	ComMtl	.60	3.3	6	3	18	18	18	—⅛
35⅝	13⅝	Comdint			8	124	27	26⅛	26½	+⅜
5½	1½	ComdrCp			29	21	2	2	2	
18⅛	8⅝	Compo s	.20	2.0	13	129	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1⅞	CompuD			12	15	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
7⅝	13-16	Compinw				5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
20⅝	10⅝	Conchm	.80	4.0	7	59	20	19½	20	+¼
7⅝	3⅝	ConcrdF			7	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18½	8⅝	Condec	.30f	2.8	5	38	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	—⅛
4	2⅝	ConnilyC				3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
10½	5	ConnrHm			4	33	8	7⅞	8	+½
24½	16⅝	Conrock	.90a	3.7	7	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+¼
5½	3⅝	Conroy	.16	3.6	5	8	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
12⅜	5⅛	ConsOG			1100	151	11⅛	10⅝	11	
7⅝	4	ContMtl			7	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
⅝	¼	ContTel wt				5	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
14½	5⅛	CookIn	.20e	3.3	3	11	6	6	6	
34	13	CookP	.60	2.0	13	117	33½	30	30⅛	—3⅛
6½	2⅝	CoopJr	.10e	3.0		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
26	13	CoreLb	.28	1.0	18	30u	27½	26⅝	26⅝	+⅜
31⅝	13⅝	Cornilus	.80	3.9	10	16	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅜
16¼	9⅝	CrestOil	.24a	1.5	20	216	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+¼
32⅝	16⅝	Crampt	1.40	4.4	6	6	32	32	32	
32½	23	CrossAT	1	3.4	10	44	29	28⅝	29	+⅛
70⅝	20⅝	CwnCP	.40a	1.0	6	206	60⅝	58	59½	+1
12⅝	7	Crownin	.28	3.2	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
17½	9⅝	CrutcR	.36	2.2	20	166	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+¼
32⅝	14⅞	CrystlO	.60	2.0	58	54	30	29⅝	30	+½
29⅝	16⅝	CubicCp	.60	3.1	7	700	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+⅜
22½	16¼	Curtice	1.10	5.8	5	7	19	18⅞	19	+⅛
		— D—D—D —								
4⅝	2½	DCL			4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
3⅝	2½	DWG	.35f	12.	7	22	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6	3⅛	DamonC			5	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14¼	6⅝	Damson			63	34	10⅝	10	10	
25⅛	13⅝	Datapd	.30	1.5	9	158	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅜
14⅝	9	DayMn	.25e	2.0	21	42	12½	12¼	12¼	
7⅝	1⅜	DeRose			13	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
4¼	2½	Decoratr	.24	8.7	9	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
20⅝	13½	DelLabs	.48	3.3	13	1	14½	14½	14½	
11	6	DelhiOil	.85e	.5	13	64	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅝	7	DelwdF	.60	7.6	4	25	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
22¼	15⅝	DenTal	.20	1.0	16	19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
42⅝	20⅝	DevonGp			5	z5000	40⅛	38⅝	39⅝	—⅛
6	2⅝	Digicon			32	28	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
18⅝	14⅝	Dillard	.40	2.3	6	2	17½	17½	17½	
2⅝	15-16	Diodes				1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅝	1½	DisFab			7	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
36	12	Documat			10	58	21⅝	20¼	21⅝	+½
119¼	52⅝	DomePt			18	198	108½	105½	108½	+2½
23	14⅝	Domtar	1.80a	8.4	5	53	21½	21¼	21½	
19½	9⅝	Dowey	.46	3.0	4	4	15⅝	15½	15½	
19¼	16⅝	DrexUt	1.68	9.1		5	18½	18½	18½	+¼
1⅜	13-16	Dunlop	.08r	5.6	6	9	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	—1-16
13½	8⅝	DurTst	.40b	4.1	10	77	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	—¼
6⅝	2⅝	Dynictn				141	5⅝	5	5	
27¼	12⅝	Dynear	.72	2.8	7	3	25½	25⅜	25½	—⅛
		— E—E—E —								
7	3⅝	EAC	.21e	5.3		1	4	4	4	+⅛
19⅝	11¼	EarthRes	1	6.1	7	55	17	16½	16½	—½
22⅝	16⅝	EstnCo	1.20	6.1	10	7	20	19½	19¾	
5⅝	1⅜	Edmos				6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
21½	13⅝	EDO	.50	2.7	9	42	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Ehren	.10a	.8	10	98	13⅛	12⅝	13	+⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ElAudD			3	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	8½	ElecEng	.24	2.2	9	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
36	23¼	ElecAm	1.40	3.8	8	19u	36½	36⅛	36½	+⅜
9⅝	6⅝	EmrRd			5	15	8⅝	8½	8½	—¼
10½	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	3.0	13	38	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
8¼	5⅛	Espey	.15e	1.8	16	30u	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
17⅛	11¼	EsqRd	.57e	3.4	5	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
19	7⅝	Exectn	.40t	2.1	18	61	19	19	19	
		— F—F—F —								
9½	3½	FSF Ind	.12	2.5		64	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
11⅝	10	Fabind s			5	59	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
6	2	FairTex			4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	FairchNob				1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
7½	2½	FairmC	.15	2.3	25	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
16½	9	FamDir	.36	2.6	8	34	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
15	8⅝	FannyF	.50e	4.0	6		12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+½
14	8	FayDrg	.20b	2.1	7	1	9½	9½	9½	
21	11⅝	FedMart	.40	3.3		8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
19¼	14⅝	FedRt	1.36	8.1	15	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
8¼	4⅝	FedRes			20	215	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅛
29⅞	18⅝	Felmnt	.25	.9	16	8	29⅝	29	29	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Fidelco				10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
16	11⅝	FinGen	.40b	3.0	6	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
13⅜	10⅝	FinGnA	.40b	3.6		13	11	10⅝	11	+¼
10⅝	7½	FlConn	1	11.	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24⅝	16	FlSLSb	1b	4.9	5	23	20½	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
19⅝	10	FlschrP	1f	7.1	8	12	14⅛	14	14⅛	—⅛
9⅝	2½	Flagg				8	1	4	4	
11⅝	3⅝	FlonEnt				6	1	4⅛	4⅛	
41¼	20½	FlightSf	.28	.8	17	9	37	36½	36½	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	FloCap				3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12	6⅝	FloRck	.21e	2.5	4	70	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17½	5⅛	FlowGen			12	30	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Flowers	.42	3.5	7	5	12⅝	12	12	—⅛
18⅝	17⅜	FlukeJ s			13	9	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+⅛
10	5⅝	Foodrm	.50	6.8	5	10	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
8½	6	FooteM			20	8	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
31⅝	26½	Foote pf	2.20	7.1		3	31	30⅝	31	+⅜
73	54	FordCan	5a	8.2	13	z50	61	61	61	+⅛
25⅜	9⅝	ForestC	.10	.7	8	2	15	15	15	—⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ForestLab				6	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
11⅛	5⅝	Franks	.32	3.6	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
7	4½	Friedm	.24b	4.4	4	5	5½	5½	5½	
15⅝	7⅝	FriendFr			35	8	d 6⅝		7⅛	—⅛
10⅝	9⅝	Friona s	.40	3.8	4	60u	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
11⅛	6	Frischs	.30b	4.5	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
19⅝	9⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.7	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
9⅝	4	FrontA wt				3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		— G—G—G —								
2⅝	1⅝	GlExpt			11	18	2	2	2	—⅛
6½	2⅝	GIT			21	21	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
10⅝	4⅝	GRI	.30	4.3	9	70	7⅝	7	7	—⅛
2⅝	1¼	GTI				15	1⅝	1⅜	1½	
9⅝	5⅝	Galaxy	.06f	1.0	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
16	6⅝	Garan	.81e	10.	5	13	8	8	8	
4½	2⅝	Garland				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28⅝	9⅝	GoftLiet	.40b	2.4	9	60	17⅝	17	17	—⅛
4	2⅝	Gaylrd			3	8	3	3	3	—⅛
3⅝	⅝	Gavnor				4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
10⅝	4⅛	GenExp				73	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	—⅛
5½	2⅝	GnHous			4	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8	4⅝	GenvDr	.10r	2.2	7	11	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
26⅝	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	.7	11	114u	27⅝	25⅝	27¼	+1⅝
25⅝	18⅝	GiantF	1.30	5.1	5	44	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+⅛
14¼	7⅝	GnfYell	.55e	5.7	8	59	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7¼	5	Glasrock			16	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
31⅝	19¼	Glatfltr	1.20	4.0	8	5	30½	30¼	30¼	
11⅝	6	GlenGer	.16	1.9	5	7	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—⅛
30	13⅝	Glnmr	.72	3.4	7	37	27⅝	21	21	—⅛
9⅝	7¼	Glasser	.40	4.1	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Glover				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6½	3½	Gldblatt				4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19½	6⅝	GoldnCyc				4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
44⅝	7¾	GldNug	.08f	.3	32	241	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
15⅝	7	GoldWH	.64	8.1	4	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	Goldfield				31	⅝	13-16	13-16	—1-16
3⅝	1⅝	GoodLS			3	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich wt				45	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+⅛
26	18⅝	GormR	1.20a	5.5	8	10	22	21⅝	22	+½
11	8¼	GouldT	.88	8.2	10	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
13⅛	6¼	GrahMt	.30	3.0	31	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
11½	6½	GrandAu	.31e	2.8	7	9	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+⅜
18⅝	9⅝	GrndCtl	.50	4.3	6	8	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+¼
9⅝	5⅝	GtAmInd			4	2	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
8	4⅛	GtBasinP			38	1876	7	6½	6⅝	—⅛
31⅝	18⅝	GtLkCh	.28	.9	16	25	31⅛	30⅝	31	—⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Greenmn				5	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	—⅛
10	5⅝	GREIT	.40	4.4	17	2	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
25⅝	16½	GrossT	1.44	6.0	8	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
15⅝	11¼	GuardC	.60b	5.3	8	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	—⅛
23⅝	13⅝	Gulfford	.60	2.9	3	40	21	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
42⅝	23½	GlfCan	1.40	3.3	11	68	42¼	42	42	—⅛
11⅛	5	Gulfstrm			9	53	8½	8⅛	8½	
		— H—H—H —								
3½	1¼	HalcoPd				4	1½	1½	1½	
15	9⅝	HallsM	.80	7.8	4	5	11½	11½	11½	
8⅝	4⅝	Hamptn			4	12	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	—⅛
16¼	12½	Hannfrd	.88	5.7	6	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
8	5⅛	HanSaRt			91	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
31⅛	22	Harland	1	3.4	11	15	30	29⅝	29⅝	—¼
5⅝	2¼	Harvey			6	23	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Hasbro	.05f		7	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Hasting	.60	5.9	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+¼
7½	4	HowalA				1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
9⅝	3⅝	HithCh			15	35	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
10⅝	6	HellhM	.22	2.8	5	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
10⅝	7⅝	HeinWer	.39e	4.9	7	3	8	8	8	
6⅝	3⅝	Heinick	.10	2.3	8	23	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
2⅜	1⅛	HelmMtg				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅝	9⅝	Heses	.80b	4.2	5	7	14⅝	13⅞	14½	+¼
12⅝	5⅝	HIGInc	.03r	.4	8	7	8½	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
14⅝	5⅝	HiShear	.20	1.7	6	27	12⅝	11⅞	12	—⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Hiptmic	.20	2.6	11	9	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
7⅝	3⅝	Hofman	.20	4.6	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		— H—H—H — (cont.)								
11¼	5½	HollyCp			13	112	10⅝	10	10⅛	—⅛
35	15	Hormel	1.40	4.6	7	7	32⅝	32½	32½	+⅛
16	9⅝	HoraHar			9	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
13⅝	8½	HospM	.60	4.8	34	15	12½	12¼	12½	+⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel	1.85a	9.4	13	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
8	5	HousRon	.50	6.9	5	19	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—⅜
6⅝	3	HouseVl			13	29	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
27½	13½	HouOM	.80	4.1	11	735	19⅝	19½	19⅝	—⅜
26	15⅝	HouO pf	1.49	8.3		34	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	—⅛
18⅝	6½	HowelC	.40	2.4	15	23	17½	16⅝	17	—½
4⅝	2⅝	Howell	.15e	6.2	14	7	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	—⅛
31½	24	HubellA	1.44	5.1	9	6	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+¼
27	23⅝	Hubbl pf	2.86	8.5		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
14½	8	HuckMf	.28	2.1	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
55	33⅝	HudBO	2	3.7	10	54	54	53⅝	53⅝	
15⅝	8⅛	Huffy	.68	5.2	7	36	13⅛	13	13⅛	—⅛
8½	3⅝	HuntH	.16e	3.3	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
47⅝	24⅝	HuskyO	1	2.2	9	67	45⅝	45	45	—⅜
7⅝	3	Hycel				77	4⅝	4½	4½	
		— I—I—I —								
10⅝	7⅝	ICM	.50e	4.8	13	16	10½	10⅛	10⅝	
5⅝	3½	IFS Ind	.14	2.9	6	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅝	8⅝	IMC	.28	2.3	4	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
1⅜	½	ITI			9	3	13-16	13-16	13-16	+⅛
8¼	6⅛	ImpCh	.35e	4.2	8	1u	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
2¼	1 5-16	ImpGp	.09e	4.4	7	5	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	
6⅝	3⅛	Imperind			4	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
25⅝	16⅝	ImpOil	1	4.1	10	17	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
3	1	InflightSv				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	1	Inolex				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅝	9⅝	Instron	.40	1.7	8	18	24¼	23⅝	24	—⅜
2	⅝	InstrSys			28	183	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅝	9⅝	InsSy pf	.28f	2.5		5	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
12⅛	4	IntegRes			6	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
8⅝	6	IntCtyGs	.28	3.4	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
16⅝	10⅝	Intrmk	.15e	1.3	6	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4½	2½	IntBrknt			17	172	3½	3	3	
3½	1⅜	IntFdSvc				1	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
28⅝	16½	IntGenl	1.40	5.3	5	21	27	26⅝	26⅝	+¼
10	4½	IntProt	.30	4.4	4	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
9⅝	6¼	IntSeaw	.40	8.7	4	15	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
2⅝	⅝	IntStrch				60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4½	1½	InvestFla			1	14	2⅝	2⅝	2½	—⅛
38⅝	25¼	InvDvA	1.28	3.3	7	58	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	InvDvB	.32	3.4	7	66	9½	9½	9½	
9⅝	7	InvRIT	.57e	6.3	14	42	9⅝	8⅝	9	
28⅝	15½	Ionics			12	7	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅜
34½	17	IroqBrd	.30	1.2	9	40	25⅝	24½	25⅝	+1⅜
5½	2⅝	Irvinind	.10	2.8		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		— J—J—J —								
17⅝	9¼	Jacobs	.50b	3.7	7	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
11½	5⅝	Jensen	1.40f	21.	4	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3	1⅜	Jetronic			10	7	2	2	2	
11¼	5⅝	JohnPd	.36	6.7	13	33	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
9⅝	2¼	JuniperP			258	438	8¼	7½	7⅝	—½
10½	6⅝	Jupiter			5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
		— K—K—K —								
7	3¼	KTelin	.30e	4.0	15	303u	7⅝	7	7½	+⅜
2⅝	1⅝	Katsin				54	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
3	11-16	KaneMill wt				4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅝	3⅝	KapokT			15	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅝	7⅝	KenalCp			8	74	13⅝	13¼	13¼	—⅜
7⅝	3⅝	Ketchm	.23f	4.7		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Kev Co	.20e	4.7	4	7	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
5⅝	2⅝	KinArk			8	45	3	3	3	
22¼	15⅝	KingRd s	.32	1.6	7	7	19⅝	19½	19½	—¼
33⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	7	25½	25¼	25¼	—⅛
4⅝	2⅛	KleerVu			8	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	KuhnStr			13	30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
		— L—L—L —								
3½	1⅝	LaBarge	.06	2.8	18	5	2⅛	2	2⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur	.20	3.5	19	29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	2¼	LaPnt				9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
12¼	8	LQuint	1.08f	11.	13	33	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
6½	1⅝	LafyRad				22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3½	2	LakeSh			11	15	2⅝	2 9-16	2⅝	—1-16
10	3⅝	Landmk			7	692	8⅝	7⅝	8	+⅜
20	15⅝	LeaRonl s	.60	3.0	10	11	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
8½	4⅝	LeePh			17	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
15⅝	9⅝	LehighP			4	10	13½	13¼	13¼	—½
23½	11⅝	LeighPd	.80	3.5	9	112	23	23	23	—⅛
8⅝	2⅝	LeisureT			5	50	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10	5⅝	Lightolr	.24	2.5	6	1	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
8¼	5⅛	LilliAnn	.24	3.0	11	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8	3⅝	LincAm			8	68u	8⅝	7⅞	8	+⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Lodge	.08e	3.2	11	4	2½	2½	2½	
26⅝	8⅝	LoewT wt				198	18⅝	18½	18⅝	—⅛
19½	9¼	Logicon			12	7	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
20½	15¼	LaGenS	.99	5.0	6	3	20	20	20	+⅛
32¼	20⅝	LouisCe	1.44	5.1	9	1	28½	28½	28½	
8⅝	3½	LundyEl			7	2	5	5	5	
14⅝	9½	Lydall	.60a	6.0	6	10	10	10	10	
4⅝	2⅝	LynchCp			3	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		— M—M—M —								
9⅝	4⅝	Macks	.20	3.3	4	6	6	6	6	—⅛
3⅛	9-16	Macrod			27	31	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9½	6⅝	ManrC	.40	5.8	6	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
13-16	½	Marindq				303	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	
14½	8⅝	Marlene	.28e	2.0	6	60	14⅝	14	14⅝	+¼
22⅝	20	Marm pf	2.25	11.		10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
7⅝	4⅝	Marshin			39	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
26⅝	11⅝	MartPr	.40	2.6	5	80	15¼	14	15¼	+⅜
17	8½	Masind	.60a	5.6	7	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19¼	16⅝	MatrlRsh s	.20	1.1	13	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
10⅝	9½	Matrix s				9u	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	MaulTec				3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
1 13-16	¼	McCrory wt				4	½	½	½	
6⅝	3¼	McCulO			16	662u	6⅝	6½	6½	
6¼	2⅝	McKeon			7	65	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅜
22⅝	14⅝	Means	1.20	7.1	7	7	17¼	17	17	
6⅝	2⅝	MedalnGp			11	21	6⅝	6	6	—¼
23⅝	15⅝	MediaG	.72	3.3	9	11	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	—⅜
11⅝	10⅝	Meenan n	.24	2.3	8	27	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
13½	6⅝	Megalnf	.24	2.6	5	37	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅛
25⅝	14	MEMCo	.90	6.0	7	9	15	14⅝	15	+⅜
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL	.20	4.5	5	8	11	11	11	
9⅝	6⅝	MetPro	.15	1.7	10	165	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
12	7⅝	Metex	.40	3.3	10	17u	12⅝	12	12⅛	+¼
37⅝	23¼	Melptn	.32	1.1	16	70	29	28⅝	28⅝	—1¼
4	1⅝	Metracar				30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	MichGen				79	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
3⅝	2⅝	MichS pf	.24	8.3		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅝	3⅝	Micklbry	.16	4.1	32	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	—⅛
24⅝	10⅝	MidlGls	.40	2.1	11	327	19¼	15⅝	18⅝	+3½
26⅝	13⅝	MitchIE	.12	.5	10	102	26	25⅝	25⅝	+⅜
17½	9⅝	MiteCp	.50	3.5	6	3	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
47⅝	42	MonP pf	4.40	11.		z10	41	d41	41	—⅜
18⅝	11	Moog	.40b	2.2	9	2	18	18	18	
9	4⅝	MortnSh	.32	5.6	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
24¼	12⅝	MtVMll	1a	4.2	5	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—¼
13⅝	8⅝	MovStr	.52	3.9	6	10	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Movielab			8	36	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
		— N—N—N —								
14⅝	11	NFC n	.15	1.0	9	10	14⅝	14½	14½	+¼
18	9⅝	Napco	.20	2.0	6	15	10⅝	10½	10½	+⅛
7½	4¼	Narda	.20	3.1	11	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
46½	17⅝	NatCSS	.32	.7	22	382	46½	46½	46½	+¼
16½	9⅝	NtHltE			8	5	13⅝	13½	13½	
4	1⅝	NKinney				14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	2⅝	NtParag				14	2½	2½	2½	
12⅝	4⅝	NtPatent				724	9⅝	9	9½	+½
6⅝	5	NtSecR	.48e	8.5	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7¼	4⅝	NtSilvr	.20e	4.3	33	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+¼
7½	3	NtSpinn	.20	3.4	7	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
15⅝	7½	NatwHo	.40	2.5	12	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
9¼	3⅝	NelsLB	.72f	10.	7	16	7⅝	7	7⅛	+⅛
29⅝	15¼	NHomp	.80a	3.2	7	5	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	+¼
2⅛	1⅛	Nidrio	.05e	2.9	9	32	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅝	9	NMxAr	.21f	1.8	24	2	12	12	12	—¼
11	10	NPlanRt n	.78	7.6	16	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+¼
11	5⅝	NProc	.55e	7.0	9	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
32	22⅝	NYTim	.80	3.1	20	6	26	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
12⅝	6⅝	NewbE	.50	7.4	36	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
14⅝	13½	Newcor s	.56	4.1	5	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
5	2	Nexus			11	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
32⅝	16⅝	NicoFSv	.80	3.8	6	11	21⅝	21¼	21¼	—⅛
11⅝	3⅝	Nolex				72	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
13	7½	Norin	.40	4.1	3	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Norl pf	1.50	12.		2	12½	12½	12½	
25	2⅝	Nortek	.04	.4	8	45	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
25⅝	13⅝	NoARoy	.20	1.0	7	12	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
12¼	7⅝	NoCdO			11	52	12¼	12	12	—⅛
18⅝	9⅝	NuclDta			16	23	17½	17	17	
32⅝	18	Numac	.07f	.3	37	40	27⅝	27⅝	27½	
		— O—O—O —								
4⅝	2⅝	OEA	.10e	2.6		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
17¼	9½	Oakwd	.12b	1.0	6	6	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
16	11	OhSealy	.84	6.0	8	4	14¼	14	14	—½
10	5⅝	Oilgind	.40e	4.1	6	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
23½	13⅝	OnLine	.24	1.1	14	26	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+⅜
44½	23⅝	OOklep			32	z1350	43	40½	42	+2
5¼	2⅝	Ormond			17	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5¼	1½	OxfordFt			81	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9¾	4⅝	OzarkA	.20e	3.8	4	39	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
		— P—Q —								
2	¾	PF Ind				19	1	15-16	1	
17½	14⅝	PGEpfA	1.50	10.		15	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
16	13¼	PGEpfB	1.37	10.		5	14½	13⅝	13⅝	
16	12	PGEpfC	1.25	10.		4	12½	12½	12½	
15	11	PGEpfD	1.25	10.		20	12½	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
14⅝	12¼	PGEpfE	1.25	10.		3	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
14⅝	12	PGEpfG	1.20	10.		1	12	12	12	
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfW	2.57	10.		11	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
26½	21⅝	PGEpfV	2.32	9.7		71	24	23⅝	24	+⅛
27⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	9.8		14	26	25⅝	26	—⅛
30⅝	25	PGEpfS	2.62	10.		15	27¼	25½	26	—¼
28	23⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	9.9		9	24	23½	24	—⅛
24⅝	20½	PGEpfP	2.05	10.		3	20¼	d20⅛	20⅛	—½
23½	20	PGEpfO	2	10.		62	21	20	20	
23	18⅝	PGEpfM	1.96	9.9		5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24	20⅝	PGEpfK	2.04	9.8		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅜
26¼	22⅝	PGEpfJ	2.32	10.		5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+½
52⅝	42⅝	PacLt pf	4.50	10.		z50	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
54½	44⅝	PacLt pf	4.75	9.8		z250	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+2½
17⅝	11⅝	PacTrst	.65r	3.8	15	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	—¼
59	48	PacPLpf	5	9.6		z50	52	51½	52	+1½
23½	10⅝	PacScle	.32	2.8	6	42	11½	11	11½	+¼
34⅝	27⅝	PallCp	.52	1.5	15	22	34¼	34	34⅛	+⅜
5⅝	3⅝	Pantast	.30	6.5	10	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
		Paradyn n			32	69	18¼	17½	17½	
6⅝	2⅝	ParkEl			16	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
30⅝	18¼	Parsons	1	3.9	7	51	25½	25	25½	+½
11	6½	Patagon			6	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
12	6½	PoleC	2e	18.	4	27	11⅝	10⅝	11	—⅛
45⅝	17½	PebblB	1	2.4	14	6	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
2	⅝	PennDix wt				141	2	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅝	10½	PenEM	.60	5.1	6	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
18¼	12⅝	PenTr	1	7.0	5	44	14¼	14	14¼	—⅛
3½	2⅝	PECo	.42f	18.	5	43	2½	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
17¾	14⅝	PenRE	1.45	8.1	10	1u	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3½	PenobS	.20	4.2	6	14	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅜
33⅝	24⅝	PepBoys	1b	3.5	5	12	28½	28⅝	28½	—⅛
25¼	10	PepCom	.48a	2.2	9	45	22⅝	21⅝	22¼	—¼
15¼	8½	Perini	.40	3.0	13	10	13½	13½	13½	
15⅝	6⅝	PetroLe			12	130	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+¼
11⅝	8¼	PhilLD	.65r	6.5	4	8	10	10	10	—⅛
5¼	2	Phoenix				88	4	3⅝	4	
6⅝	1	PioneerS			2	255	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+⅜
7⅝	3	PlanTx	.20f		363	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7	5½	PllWVa	.56	9.1	7	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
34⅝	23⅝	Pittway	1.65	5.2	7	152		d	32	+¼
6½	6	Pizzain n			8	123u	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+⅜
25⅝	18⅝	PlacrDv	1	4.1	11	7	24¼	23⅝	24¼	
9⅝	4⅝	Plantind			29	40	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
11⅝	5⅝	PlyGm	.40b	4.9	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	PlymRA			9	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2½	1¼	PlymRB			6	20	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
3⅝	⅝	Polaron				16	1½	1⅝	1½	
18⅝	10⅝	PrairieO			16	8	17⅝	17½	17⅝	—⅛
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	7.7	7	15	13¼	13	13	—½
5⅝	4¼	PrattRd	.30	6.2	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
28	22⅝	PrenHa	1.36	5.2	10	10	26⅝	26	26⅝	+⅜
4⅝	1⅝	PresRIB			2	10	4½	4½	4½	
15⅝	6⅝	Presley	.62r	5.4	3	63	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
25⅝	4⅝	PrimMt			19	70	18⅝	17⅝	18	+⅜
12⅝	10⅝	ProvCT	1.23e	9.9	10	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	ProvGas	.88	8.5	5	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
7⅝	3⅝	PrdRE	.28	4.1	23	50	7	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
26⅝	25	PSPL pf	n2.34	9.0		3	26	26	26	—⅛
10⅝	7⅝	PulteH s	.24	2.5	3	49	9⅝	9¼	9½	+⅛
12¼	4⅝	PuntaG			10	10	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
12⅝	9⅝	Punta pf	1.10	9.3		7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
13	6⅝	Purpac	.06e	.8	18	20	8⅝	8	8	—¼
		— R—R—R —								
12¼	9⅝	RBInd	.24	2.3	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
4⅝	1⅝	REDM			5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
2⅝	1⅝	RET				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
46⅝	42½	RET pf	4.38	10.		10	43⅝	43½	43½	—½
15	8⅝	RHMed	.10e	.8	8	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	—¼
3⅝	1⅝	RPS			7	8	2	2	2	
4¼	2⅛	RSC	.10	3.5	16	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
8⅝	5¼	Ragon	.10e	1.4	9	25	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
23½	12¼	RanchEx	.10e	.6	5	18	16	15⅝	16	+⅛
18⅝	10⅝	RangrO			64	127	17½	17⅛	17¼	—⅛
32½	21½	Ransbrg	1.20	4.0	8	13	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅜
4⅝	1	RapAm wt				65	3⅛	2⅞	3	+¼
3⅝	2	RathP				7	2½	2½	2½	
32⅝	13½	Rayind	.40	1.7	21	86	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Reading			9	65	5	4⅝	5	+⅜
20⅝	14⅝	REInv	1.60	8.2	14	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
13⅝	10	RlincT	1.40	12.	6	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
4⅝	2½	Redlaw	.25e	6.3	15	5	4	4	4	
5⅝	2⅝	ReevesT			61	157	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+⅛
12½	8½	RegalB	.60	6.2	7	9	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+¼
19¾	14⅝	RemAr	1a	6.3	5	8	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
15¼	6⅝	RepGyp	.40	2.7	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
43	31¼	RepNY	2	5.4	5	11	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	+⅜
26⅝	14½	ReshCot	.24	1.3	9	62	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
69½	20½	ResrtA			11	1015	50⅝	48⅝	49¼	—⅝
108	27	ResrtB			16	z450	74	72½	72½	—1½
7⅛	1⅞	RestAssc			14	54	4⅝	4	4⅝	—¼
13⅛	5	RexNare			17	76	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+1
8⅝	3⅝	RibletP	.12	1.6	4	24	7½	7⅜	7½	
10⅝	5⅝	Richton	.44	7.5	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
50⅝	25⅝	RileyCo			9	39	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	—⅛
34¼	25¼	RioAlg	1.08	3.8	8	2	28⅝	28⅝	28½	
16⅝	8⅝	Robntch				58	11¼	11	11	—⅛
8¼	4⅝	Robtin	.12	2.1	4	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
13⅝	10	Rockway	1	8.2	5	14	12½	12	12⅛	—⅛
5	2⅛	RoncoT			5	35	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
8	4⅝	Rossmr			3	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
6⅝	1⅝	RoyPolm			9	65	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Ruddck	.42e	5.2	5	7	8	8	8	
2½	1⅛	Rusco			5	227	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
6	2⅝	RBW Cp			6	5	5	4⅝	5	
19	10⅝	Russell	.48	3.4	6	38	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	
		— S—S—S —								
5⅝	3⅝	SFM	.20	4.6	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.5	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
17	13⅝	SGSe pf	1.70	12.		5	14½	14⅝	14½	—⅛
3½	1⅝	SMD			6	66	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+½
9⅝	4⅛	SSP			8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16	9⅝	Salem	.40a	2.7	7	748	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+¼
22¼	14⅝	SFrRE	1.60	7.6	19	6	21⅝	21	21⅝	+⅛
1⅝	7-16	SFRE wt				8	1⅛	1½	1½	—⅛
23⅝	18⅝	SanJW	1.60	7.8	10	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅜
14⅝	5⅝	Sandgte	.40	3.4	5	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
10½	6½	SoundrL	.30	2.9	8	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	SchelbE	.56	9.3	17	5	6	5⅝	6	
21⅝	12⅝	Schnull	.88a	4.8	5	15	18⅝	18¼	18¼	—⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Schiller			9	1	3½	3½	3½	
5⅝	2⅝	SciMgt	.10	3.1	9	3	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—⅛
39⅝	24½	SciAtlo	.20	.5	17	18	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—⅛
38¼	28⅝	Scope	.50	1.3	9	3u	39	38⅝	39	+⅜
30½	18½	ScurryR			15	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	—⅛
22½	15	SbdAM	.40	2.0	3	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
9⅝	3⅝	Sealctro			7	21	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
3⅝	1	Seaport			56	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅝	3½	Seapt pf	.42k			z200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Searsind			9	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
15⅝	7	SeasnAll	.20	1.4	21	23	14¼	14¼	14¼	
4⅝	2⅝	SecMtg				85	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
⅛	1-128	SecMtg wt				160	1-32	1-64	1-32	+3-128
10⅝	6⅛	Selas	.36	4.8	5	3	7⅝	7½	7½	
3	15-16	SeligAsc			7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
8	5⅝	Semtch	.20b	3.5	10	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
8¼	4⅝	Srvisco	.36	5.1	5	5	7	7	7	—⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Servo				17	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
15½	9⅝	SetonCo	.50	3.4	6	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	4	ShaerS	.40e	4.7	8	20	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
24⅝	12½	Sharon	1	4.2	5	21	24¼	24	24	+⅛
8¼	2½	ShelrR			5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
41	29½	ShenanO				104	39½	39½	39½	—⅛
6	3⅝	Shopwell			11	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
42½	19	Showbt	1	3.8	9	25	26½	26	26½	+⅜
27⅝	12⅝	Sierrcin	.30	1.3	13	31	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	—⅛
8⅝	7⅝	Sifco s			7	15	8	8	8	—⅛
20⅝	10	Sigma	.40	2.1	9	33	19½	19⅛	19½	—⅛
11	4⅝	Sikes A	.20e	2.6	5	12	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Silolnc	.30	2.3	4	20	13	13	13	—⅛
16⅝	5	Silvrcst			4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
6	3⅝	SimcoS	.25b	5.6	9	5	4½	4½	4½	
5⅝	2⅝	Solitron			18	55	4	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
26	18⅝	SonderB	.40	1.6	8	8	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
12½	5½	SorgPap	.32	2.8	5	312	11⅝	10⅝	11¼	+⅜
13½	6⅝	Soundsn	.40	5.1	3	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
3-16	1-32	SoAllT wt				55	1-16	1-16	1-16	
10⅝	9⅝	SoetCap	.80a	7.6	14	4	10½	10¼	10½	+¼
13½	10⅝	SCEd pf	1.08	9.8		26	11	10⅝	11	
27½	24⅝	SCEd pf	2.48	9.3		z100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
19⅝	16	SCEd pf	1.30	6.9		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
27⅝	20⅝	SCEd pf	2.30	9.5		2	24½	24½	24½	
26½	22¼	SCEd pf	2.21	9.5		14	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
11	7¼	SwFlaBk	.50	5.5	7	19	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
29⅝	24	SwFIB pf	2.18	8.8		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
15⅝	11¼	SpectyR			6	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13½	6⅝	Spector	.31e	3.8	3	9	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
6⅝	3⅝	Spectro			6	2	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
6⅝	3	Spencer	.16	3.1	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅝	4½	Splentex	.24	4.7	9	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	
23⅛	7⅝	StaffrdL			10	9	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+¼
26½	19⅝	StdAlln	1	4.0	7	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
11⅝	6⅝	StdCont	.40b	4.6	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
12⅝	6	StdMetl			13	5	10½	10⅝	10½	
31⅝	20½	StdShr	.60f	2.3	9	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	—⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Stange	.20	2.4	9	11	8⅝	8½	8½	
12⅝	7⅝	StanAv	.25e	2.0	8	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Stamwd			3	11	4	3⅝	4	
13⅝	9⅝	StarSup	.80	6.0	4	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1¼	Stardust			1	20	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
11½	7⅛	StarrtHo	.30	3.9	3	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
1⅝	7-16	SterlBcp wt				11	⅞	13-16	⅞	+⅛
2¼	15-16	SterlEl			6	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	Stevknit			13	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11½	6⅛	StrutW	.30b	2.8	18	61	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+⅜
5	2⅝	SueAnn	.24e	8.0	14	5	3	3	3	
17½	7	Sunair	.50r	3.1	11	11	16	15⅝	15⅝	+⅜
28⅝	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.6	75	92	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+⅜
19⅝	8⅝	Supind	.25	1.6	8	47	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	—1
11⅝	6	SupSurg	.32	3.6	6	4	9	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
35⅝	20½	Supron	.30	.9	21	43	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	—⅜
11⅝	4⅝	Susquch			4	26	6½	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
14⅝	9½	Susqh pf	1	10.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
7⅝	3½	Syntay	.30b	5.9	34	13	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
38⅝	24¼	Syntex	.90	2.4	11	771	36⅝	36	36⅝	+⅜
33½	21⅝	SyscoCp	.56	1.7	9	15	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	
23⅝	10⅝	SystEng			15	70	17⅝	17	17¼	
8⅝	3⅛	SysPin	.10e	2.1	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6⅛	TEC	.40	4.8	10	26	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+1
5⅛	1⅝	TFI			8	28	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅝	8⅝	TabPd	.20	1.6	7	25	13	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
5⅝	4	Talleyin wt				1	4	4	4	
14⅝	8⅝	TandB	1e	12.	5	9	8⅝	d 8½	8½	—⅛
14⅝	7¼	Tannel	.28	3.2	4	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Tasty	1.20b	9.1	11	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3	1⅝	TechSym			14	123	2½	2	2½	
9⅝	3⅝	TechOp			9	63	8¼	8¼	8⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2¼	TechTp	.07r	2.5	6	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
7½	3⅝	Tectrol	.20	3.6	6	3	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
53⅝	17½	TelonR			87	22	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+1⅝
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm	.52	4.7	7	6	11¼	11	11	—⅛
27½	15⅝	Telflex	.40	2.0	11	31	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
22	11⅝	Telscl	.40	3.1	15	34	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
6	2	Tenna				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
9	4⅝	Tenney	.41f	6.1	10	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Tensor			13	31	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
30½	14½	Teradyn			9	37	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
10⅝	4⅝	TerraC	.40	5.2	59	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+½
15½	7¼	TetroT			20	3	12	11⅝	12	
16⅝	7⅝	TexlAir	.16	1.5	9	132	11	10⅝	10⅝	
1⅝	½	TharCp				1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4	2⅝	Thorofar			10	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
4⅝	3⅝	ThreeD	.20	5.0	4	1	4	4	4	—⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Thrlftm	.80	4.3	4	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
7	3	Tidwell			4	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
47	39½	TolEd pf	4.25	10.		z25	40½	40½	40½	+½
14⅝	6⅝	ToppsG	.28	3.4	5	x1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
17⅝	10⅝	TorinCp	.80	5.1	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
22	8⅝	TotlPet	.20	1.0	18	237	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
14½	3	TotPet wt				37	13⅝	13	13⅝	
6⅝	2	TownCtry			10	5	3	3	3	
7¼	4⅝	TransLux	.05e	.9	7	15	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
12	7⅝	TransOil	.85e	.5		118	18⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Tradwy	.20	3.2	12	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10	7	TriSM	.60	7.7	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
18⅝	7⅝	TrieCp	.20	1.5	8	15	13½	13¼	13½	—⅛
24	4⅝	TubeM			19	1182u	27⅝	24⅝	27⅝	+3⅝
35⅝	23⅝	TurnrC	1.80	6.7	8	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
6½	3⅝	TwinFr	.20	3.9	5	19	5⅝	5	5⅛	
		— U—U—U —								
12½	7⅛	U&I			61	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
5¼	2	UNA	.20	4.2	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
7⅝	4⅝	URS	.40b	7.0	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	Unimax			5	32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7¼	6¼	Unimax pf				10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16	10⅛	UAirPd	.64b	4.7	8	15	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+½
5⅝	1½	UnFoods			7	18	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	UNatCp				19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
½	1-128	UNatCp wt				103u	⅝	½	½	
17⅝	9⅝	USFilir	.32	2.6	8	56	12½	12	12⅛	
11	7⅝	UnRltT	.81e	7.6	13	106	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅜
¼	1-16	UnRltT wt				2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
12½	6½	UnityB			13	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
16½	10⅝	UnivRs	.32	2.1	12	27	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+¼
		— V—V—V —								
14⅝	7½	Valle's	.81f	10.	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅝	11½	Valmac	.80	5.1	6	60	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
9¼	5⅝	Valspar	.36	5.0	7	7	7¼	7	7¼	—⅛
2⅝	2	ValueL	.06e	2.2		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
37⅝	16⅝	VermtA	.32b	1.7	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
10¼	4¼	Vernltrn	.10	1.4	7	69	7⅝	6⅝	7	
8½	1⅝	Vertiple			7	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
4	1½	Vesely			88	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Viatech			5	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
8	5⅝	Virco	.16b	2.8	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Vishay			10	21	11⅝	11⅝	11½	+⅛
7	3¼	VisualG	.16	2.8	9	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
4	2⅛	VolMer	.12e	4.2	8	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
18⅝	10	Voplex	.52	4.2	5	8	12½	12¼	12¼	+⅛
5⅝	2¼	VulcCp	.15e	3.2	4	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
		— W—W—W —								
7⅝	2⅝	WTC	.10	1.4	18	295u	7½	7	7⅝	
10¼	6⅛	Wackhl	.40b	5.4	7	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
3½	1⅝	WadelEq				16	3⅛	3	3⅛	—⅛
22½	10⅝	Walnoco	.03e	.1	15	103	21½	21	21⅛	
27⅝	20⅝	Walco	.80	3.2	6	8	25	24⅝	24⅝	—¼
11⅝	5⅝	WallcS	.28	3.3	9	83	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
44	15¼	Wang	.06	.1	24	29	42	41	41¼	—½
38⅛	13	Wang B	.16	.5	21	57	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—1⅜
17⅝	9	Words Co	.20	1.6	4	15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
23⅝	5⅛	WarnC pf	.05	.4		12	14	13⅝	14	
3⅝	1⅝	WshHm			27	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅝	22	WshPost s	.36	1.5	8	282	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	—½
25½	20⅝	WRIT	1.96	7.9	15	2	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+¼
7½	4⅝	Watsco	.30	4.4	9	68	7	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
8⅝	6⅝	WescoFn	.38	4.9	7	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
41⅝	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	2.5	7	63	40⅝	39½	40⅛	+1¼
19½	11½	WstFin	.48	2.7	3	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
8½	3⅝	Whippny	.20	2.6		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
8⅝	4¼	WhitCbl	.40	6.5	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Whitehall			7	22	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
5-32	1-128	Whittakr wt				194	1-128	1-128	1-128	
8½	2	Wichita			23	56	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
16	8⅝	Wmhous	.50	3.4	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
4	2⅛	WilsnB	.15f			15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	6¼	Winkim	.40	3.9	10	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
53	45¼	WisP pf	4.50	9.8		z20	46	46	46	—½
3⅝	2	WolfHB			11	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅛	4⅝	WkWear	.36	6.5	5	30	5⅝	5½	5½	
17	9⅝	Wrathr	.10e	.6	37	55	16	15⅝	15⅝	+¼
17-16	¾	WrightH			31	22	1	15-16	15-16	
27	17⅝	Wynnin	.60	2.4	7	12	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.3	8	1	12	12	12	
		— X—Y—Z —								
17	11⅛	ZeroCp	.44	2.8	8	6	15½	15¼	15½	+⅛
17½	8½	Zimmer	.36	3.8	3	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	

0.9% Rise in Japan Prices Fuel Fears of Rate Hike

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, April 10 — Japan's bolesale prices rose 0.9 percent in larch, matching Febaruary's crease, and were up 0.1 percent om a year ago, the first year-on-ar increase since September 1977. e Bank of Japan reported today.

The March rise, following a re-nt warning by the central bank at wholesale prices may surge ill further in the second quarter, creased the feeling in money mar-t circles that the central bank ould soon raise its key discount te to counter rising prices.

Meanwhile, banking sources said e Finance Ministry has decided suspend issuance of government onds in April in view of the sagg-g bond market and the expected crease in the official discount ite.

The wholesale price index in larch stood at 105.7 percent of its 975 base. Raw materials prices ose most sharply, with prices on onferrous metals up 3.7 percent om February, pulp and paper roducts up 3.4 percent and oil rices climbing 2.6 percent.

The central bank's latest month-report said the increase in whole-ile prices is due to the growth of omestic demand, although gains raw material prices and the re-nt drop in the value of the yen ainst the dollar on the foreign ex-tange market may be more imme-ate factors.

The pace with which the prices have been rising has prompted the Bank of Japan to limit lending by commercial banks in the second quarter, as it had done in the first quarter.

The average wholesale price index for fiscal 1978, ended in March, stood at 104.1, down 2.3 percent from the previous fiscal year when it rose an average 0.4 percent, the central bank said. The decline was smaller than the government's estimate of 2.6 percent.

The Economic Planning Agency said the rise in wholesale prices is unlikely to lead to a rampant inflation of the type witnessed in 1972-73. The agency said the economy is showing a steady recovery, with increases in personal consumption and private capital outlays for plant and equipment more than offsetting a decline in exports.

Nevertheless, two officials hinted that the Bank of Japan may raise the official discount rate soon. At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the upper house of the Diet, Finance Minister Ippei Kaneko said he is not opposed to "taking flexible steps when necessary" to counter rising prices. He had said previously that a discount rate increase is not necessary at this stage to cope with increasing inflation.

Bank of Japan deputy governor Haruo Maekawa pointed out the need "to carry out monetary policy flexibly, according to the circumstances prevailing at a given time."

Many investors have been staying out of the government bond market, waiting for a decision by the central bank to raise the discount rate, which would move short- and long-term interests upward as well.

The Finance Ministry had been planning to float government bonds worth about 1.3 trillion yen (about $6.06 billion) in April. Officials said those bonds will be issued later in the current fiscal year which started this month. For the year, the government is planning to float a record high 15.27 trillion yen of bonds, up 40 percent from the previous fiscal year.

Officials said that the Finance Ministry decision to suspend the April government bond issue apparently paved the way for a discount rate increase, freeing the Bank of Japan from considering the impact such an action may have had on the sales of national bonds.

At a cabinet ministers' meeting, meanwhile, Minister of International Trade and Industry Masumi Esaki warned against hasty changes in monetary policy. He said a hasty policy shift, such as raising the discount rate, merely to facilitate national bond issues may have a serious impact on the national economy, including business activity and employment.

But Bank of Japan governor Teiichiro Morinaga expressed concern over inflation at the meeting. Mr. Morinaga said that present conditions are more liable to cause a resurgence of inflation than the 1972-73 period partly because national bonds will total 15 trillion yen compared with only 2 trillion during the previous period and partly because the yen has depreciated, according to Mr. Esaki.

Mr. Maekawa said, however, that the central bank is not considering a specific plan to raise the discount rate from the current 3.5 percent nor is it considering a specific plan to raise commercial banks' reserve requirements.

U.K. Train Sets Speed Record

LONDON, April 10 (Reuters) — A British passenger train today traveled 94 miles at an average speed of 111.7 mph, a world record for a scheduled rail service from start to stop.

A British Rail spokesman said that the train, with 300 passengers on board, ran from London's Paddington Station to Chippenham, its first stop, in 50 minutes, 31 seconds.

The spokesman said that the previous record was set between Tokyo and Nagoya in Japan at an average speed of 106.7 mph.

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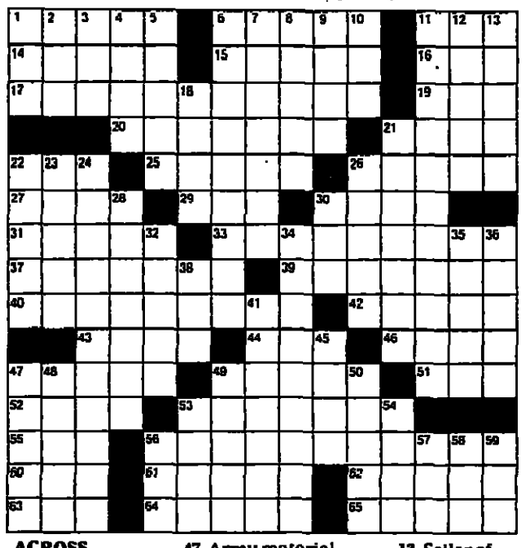
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11 La predecessor
14 —— blanche
15 Upstate N.Y. city
16 Glutton
17 Protect or condense
19 Ram's mate
20 Sea birds noted for endurance in flying
21 Hand measure
22 Cow, to Cicero
25 Release
26 Ruse in the ring
27 Libido
29 Suffix for Taiwan or Vietnam
30 Western lily
31 Potato or shrimp follower
33 George Eliot or George Sand
37 Recluse
39 ——riche (upstart)
40 Circe, e.g.
42 Quays
43 Basketballer Archibald
44 "——Act," Broadway hit
46 "Rule Britannia" composer
47 Army material
49 Tamarack
51 Ship's course
52 Deteriorates
53 Resembling DNA
55 Flightless bird
56 Up from the gutter
60 Strew hay
61 Crop up
62 ——Gay, Col. Tibbett's bomber
63 "Maid of Athens, —— we part . . ."
64 Riot site in California: 1965
65 Tasty

DOWN

1 Red Baron, e.g.
2 Isle of ——
3 Jeanne d'——
4 Kind of party
5 Part of a primrose
6 German W.W. I admiral
7 *Offers as a plea*
8 Treaty acronym
9 Ailurophiles' pets
10 Romberg's "——Alone"
11 *Cooper novel:* 1823
12 Comedian Dan
13 Seller of insurance policies
18 *Snick and* ——
21 Spanish guitarist
22 Harassed
23 "—— Ben Jonson!"
24 Seriousness; sobriety
26 Disgusted with the whole mess
28 Far Eastern boats
30 —— jure (in one's own right)
32 As aforesaid
34 Cherishes as sacred
35 Tales
36 The Louvre, to Jacques
38 Three, in Turino
41 Least fresh
45 Behold!
47 Minotaur's island
48 Fenway Park thrill
49 *Not bootleg*
50 Hounds' quarries
53 Zeus' spouse
54 Actress Turner
56 Like sashimi or steak tartare
57 Child's *toy*
58 Yalie
59 June V.I.P.

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	10	50	Rain
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Mist	MIAMI	29	84	Sunny
ANKARA	9	48	Cloudy	MILAN	16	61	Mist
ATHENS	17	63	Fair	MONTREAL	1	34	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Fair	MOSCOW	2	36	Showers
BELGRADE	11	52	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	Mist
BERLIN	14	57	Fair	NEW YORK	9	48	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	64	Fair	NICE	15	59	Overcast
BUCHAREST	11	52	Overcast	OSLO	7	45	Overcast
BUDAPEST	13	55	Cloudy	PARIS	18	64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Overcast	PRAGUE	11	52	Mist
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Fair	ROME	17	63	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy	SOFIA	9	48	Cloudy
DUBLIN	5	41	Rain	STOCKHOLM	6	43	Overcast
EDINBURGH	5	41	Rain	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	18	64	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	21	70	Fair
FRANKFURT	13	55	Fair	TOKYO	16	61	Fair
GENEVA	16	59	Cloudy	TUNIS	21	70	Cloudy
HELSINKI	5	41	Overcast	VIENNA	13	55	Fair
ISTANBUL	11	52	Cloudy	WARSAW	11	52	Fair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Overcast	WASHINGTON	10	50	Sunny
LISBON	13	55	Showers	ZURICH	14	57	Mist
LONDON	15	59	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 10, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond SF 728.05
— (d) Conbar SF 480.00
— (d) Grabar SF 618.00
— (d) Stackbar SF 734.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 16.71
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.98
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 9.25

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 5.83
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust $0.97 *
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.99 *

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 18.47
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 10.27
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 27.90

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 306.25
— (d) Conserv SF 451.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 63.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 58.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 78.00
— (d) Usec SF 440.00
— (d) Eurac-Valor SF 114.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 19.70
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 45.60

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 25.73
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr. $42.68
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 23.06
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 53.37
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $ 14.78

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 3.69
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 8.26
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 16.31

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $ 58.15
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 9.98
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.86
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 7.59

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $80.41
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $ 19.15

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 354.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 304.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd 59.95

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est SF 1,324.90
— (r) Securiwiss SF 982.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 334.25
— (d) Intervalor SF 52.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 389.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 346.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 66.00
— (d) Universal Fund SF 72.74

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 27.25
— (d) Bond Invest SF 60.00
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 67.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF 125.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 103.75
— (d) Globinvest SF 55.25
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 71.75
— (d) Remotec-Invest SF 273.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 148.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 300.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM 11.90
— (d) Eurasiafonds DM 25.45
— (d) Unifonds DM 17.15
— (d) Unirenta DM 38.35
— (d) Umspecial I DM 61.60

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $7.28
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 1,057.92
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.54
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 125.85
(w) CAMIT $ 10.19
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $ 13.01
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,389.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund $ 204.94
(d) Citadel Fund $2.73
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 926.35
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs. $7.10
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.28
(d) Convertible Japan $9.46
(w) D.G.C. $ 46.09
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $12.36
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $18.46
(d) Eornex Fund $ 4,943
(d) Europa Obligations LF 1,134 *
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 4,501.12
(w) First Intern'l Fund $ 220.34
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,509.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 58.54
(d) Fondilatin $12.16
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins DM 40.57
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.43
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $ 274.75
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel $ 30.25
(d) Icofund $11.67
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 104.03
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 108.56
(d) Intertund S.A. $9.85
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 158.78
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $ 23.41
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $6.67
(d) Investo DWS DM 35.80
(r) Invest Atlantiques $ 82.11
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $9.81
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.60
(w) Japan Selection Fund $46.70
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 42.82
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,072.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $ 12.65
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $ 33.89
(i) Leverage Cos. Hold $ 47.84
(w) Luxfund $ 26.33
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $10.98
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.68
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.81
(w) Nippon Fund $ 18.43
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.24
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $5.46
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 67.13
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $ 29.84
(d) Renta Fund LF 1,837.00
(d) Rentinvest LF 832.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.34
(d) Safe Trust Fund $9.63
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 66.20
(w) Sasea (N.A.V.) $ 15.02
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 94.10
(w) Soros Fund $ 656.04
(w) Talent Global Fund $11.58
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $ 46.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 63.95
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 34.18
(d) UNICO Fund DM 51.30
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $0.98
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.25
(m) Uta Int'l Bond Fd $ 194.84
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $ 11.22
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.30
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $ 488.14
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $ 12.04
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 73.85
(w) Worldwide Special $ 1,463.75

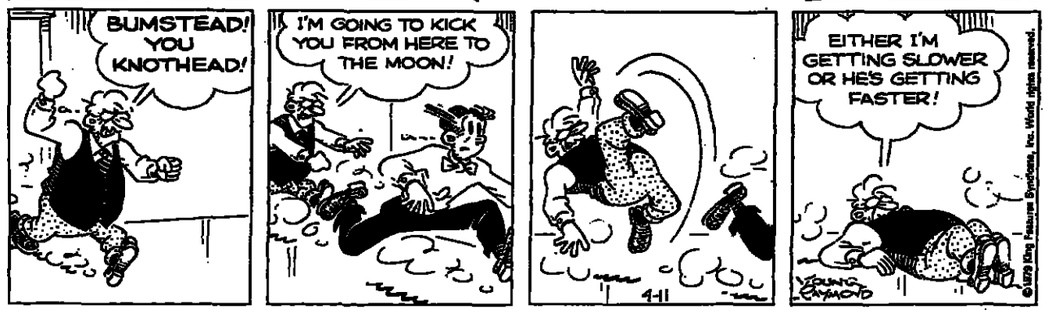
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices: a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. $/$ — Stock Split; "" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — a - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

PEANUTS

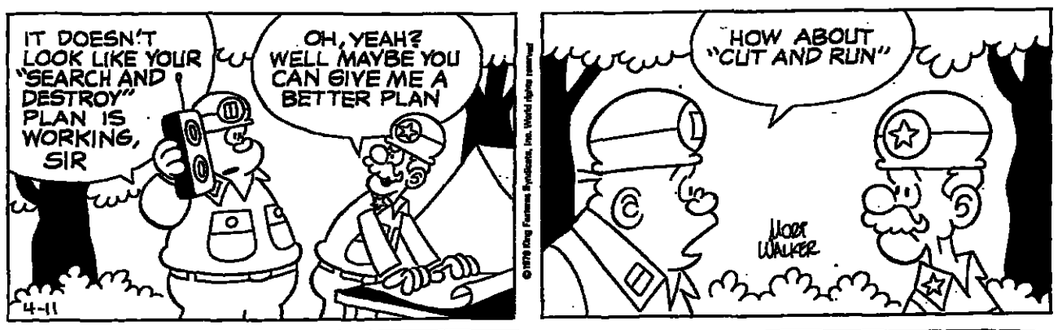


B.C.

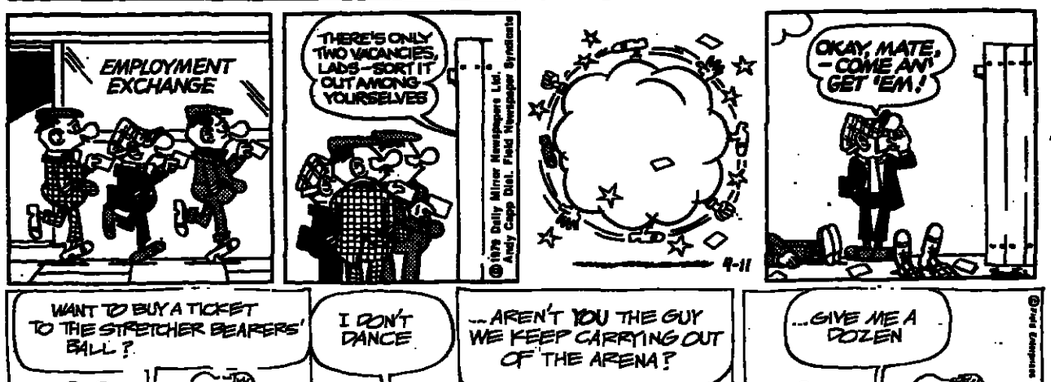
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

JOANB

RAPEP

DORIAT

TSATLE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: HE "○○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PAUSE FLUID HOTBED BREACH
Answer: What all that talk around the sanitation truck was—A LOAD OF RUBBISH

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

BLOOD AND GRITS

By Harry Crews. Harper & Row. 213 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

HARRY CREWS' collection of nonfiction pieces begins with an epigraph: " 'I CAN'T believe that,' said Alice." To which the Queen replies, in a pitying tone, 'Can't you? Try again; draw a long breath, and shut your eyes.' " Well, I sympathize with Alice.

I found it hard to believe that there exists in the town of Erwin, Tenn., a man who spent his life mourning the death of an elephant by hanging. (She was winched up on a crane for killing a little girl her own age.) I couldn't believe that on *the same* backpack hike along the Appalachian Trail, Crews also met a backwoods type, whom he refers to as a blackhat or a grit, who fed him marijuana and LSD, and thereby nearly got him to go over a 30-foot waterfall in the dead of night, only to be laid out on a rock above the falls by the only perfect Okinawan reverse roundhouse kick that Crews has achieved in his life to date.

Nor could I quite muster credence to give to Crews' concluding piece, "Climbing the Tower," in which, while paying a writer-in-residence call on Austin, Tex., he becomes obsessed with the perch from which Charles Whitman committed his infamous massacre, and persuades himself that "to deny that you have your tower to climb and that you must resist it or succumb to the temptation to do it, to deny that is done at the peril of your heart and mind."

'Interesting Lies'

That struck me as a shade extravagant, at least when I read it the first time. As Crews reports in several places: When good ole boys get together they often enjoy telling each other "several interesting lies," and it occurred to me a number of times while reading "Blood and Grits" that he might be paying us the compliment of including us among his cronies.

But I was willing to take a deep breath, shut my eyes and try again to believe. It's pretty evident that wherever Crews goes, whatever he does, he attracts the unusual. While in Pasadena, Calif., to interview actor Robert Blake, he wanders into an alley and gets beaten up. While paying a call on Valdez, Alaska, to gauge the effect of the building of the oil pipeline, he gets drunk and falls under the needle of a tattoo artist.

In a doctor's office to have a vasectomy performed, he runs into the glowering disapproval of the doctor's nurses. There's something about Harry Crews — his Gothic imagination perhaps, or his fondness for a fair amount of vodka — that brings out the extremes in people.

But even if he is lying, or just exaggerating a little, I don't mind. Whatever he is doing, he does it so well. He has a marvelous ear for the colorful idiom, particularly that of grits and good ole boys from the part of the South that he grew up in, and he knows how to put their talk on the printed page. He has the knack for going to the outskirts of a story to find some odd or amusing perspective on its center. There's not a piece in this collection that seems routine, and altogether they add up to a powerful picture of Crews, his world, and his unorthodox sensibilities.

Even the extravagant despair of the concluding piece, "Climbing the Tower," turns out to work in the end. To tell the truth, I began "Blood and Grits" by reading the final piece and then proceeded to read the book straight through. Read in its proper context, it has a decisively different coloration.

Once you know a little bit more about the author — about his family, his friends, his milieu — you see that he has earned a good deal of his despair. Given Harry Crews' obsessions — with sideshow freaks and fast cars and race tracks and birds of prey and carnival hustlers and bars in which men go at one another with knives just for the sport of it; given the violence that seethes all around him and in him — I suppose he has a right to feel the way he does if he heads away from Texas:

"Someone at that moment was climbing his tower, and I could only hope that he would not look down on me. But worse, much worse, I hoped that I would be spared being on the tower myself because if I believe anything, I believe that the tower is waiting out there. I have no answers as to why it is out there, or even speculations about it, but out there somewhere around some corner, or in some green meadow, or in some bus street it is. Waiting."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is book reviewer for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

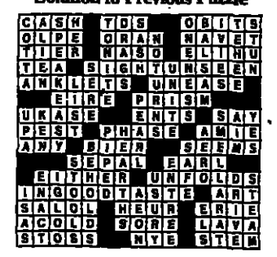
FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	THE MATARESE CIRCLE, by Robert Ludlum	5	4
2	OVERLOAD, by Arthur Hailey	3	11
3	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Herman Wouk	1	7
4	CHESAPEAKE, by James A. Michener	2	7
5	GOOD AS GOLD, by Joseph Heller	6	2
6	SS-GB, by Len Deighton	4	3
7	HANTA YO, by Ruth Beebe Hill	7	2
8	DUBIN'S LIVES, By Bernard Malamud	8	2
9	DRESS GRAY, by Lucian Truscott IV	9	2
10	THE STORIES OF JOHN CHEEVER, by John Cheever	10	8
11	EVERGREEN, by Belva Plain	12	3
12	MANHATTAN, by Neal Travis	11	2
13	PROTEUS, by Morris West	14	2
14	THE COUP, by John Updike	13	3
15	ILLUSIONS, by Richard Bach	—	1

NONFICTION

1	THE COMPLETE SCARSDALE MEDICAL DIET, by Herman Tarnower, M.D. and Sam Sinclair Baker	1	2
2	LAUREN BACALL BY MYSELF, by Lauren Bacall	2	3
3	SOPHIA, LIVING AND LOVING, by A.E. Hotchner	3	5
4	HOW TO PROSPER DURING THE COMING BAD YEARS, by Howard Ruff	4	6
5	*MOMMIE DEAREST*, by Christina Crawford	5	4
6	A DISTANT MIRROR, by Barbara Tuchman	6	6
7	THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James F. Fixx	7	11
8	NURSE, by Peggy Anderson	8	10
9	LINDA GOODMAN'S LOVE SIGNS, by Linda Goodman	9	7
10	AMERICAN CEASAR, by William Manchester	10	8
11	A WALK ACROSS AMERICA, by Peter Jenkins	11	12
12	IN SEARCH OF HISTORY, by Theodore White	12	9
13	THE CULTURE OF NARCISSISM, by Christopher Lasch	13	14
14	IF LIFE IS A BOWL OF CHERRIES — WHAT AM I DOING WITH THE PITS? by Erma Bombeck	14	13
15	HOW TO GET EVERYTHING YOU WANT OUT OF LIFE, by Dr. Joyce Brothers	15	2

Solution to Previous Puzzle



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal North-South bid well to reach six hearts.

In their Precision style, two diamonds was game forcing and they could proceed gently. Four no-trump was a natural invitation to slam, which North accepted by giving a Blackwood response.

After the lead of the diamond ace, it might appear that the slam was doomed by the bad trump break, but South survived with some help from the defense. West continued diamonds, hoping that his partner would ruff, but it was South who ruffed in the closed hand.

He had played dummy's jack, good enough to win the trick, but he ruffed his own winner, an ingenious attempt to shorten his own trump holding.

He next cashed the ace and king of hearts, ready to claim the slam if both defenders followed twice. But West showed out, discarding a club, and there was work to do.

South then took three rounds of spades, ending with the lead in dummy. He then cashed the diamond king, forcing East to make a crucial play. He threw his spade nine, an apparently worthless card, but this was fatal.

South threw a club, ruffed a diamond and was able to take two club winners, ending in the dummy. East's trumps were trapped in a coup position.

If East had thrown a club instead of the spade nine, South would have had no way to arrive at the desired ending with the lead in the dummy. However, it appears that South could always have prevailed if he had discarded a club at the second trick and then gauged the distribution correctly.

NORTH
♠K52
♡A5
◇KJ1073
♣KJ6

WEST
♠J104
♡4
◇AQ852
♣9873

EAST
♠9863
♡J972
◇94
♣Q42

SOUTH (D)
♠AQ7
♡KQ10863
◇6
♣A105

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	Pass	2◇	Pass
2♡	Pass	2N.T.	Pass
4N.T.	Pass	5◇	Pass
6♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond ace.

Mariners Hand A's Fourth Loss

SEATTLE, April 10 (UPI) — In his first major-league appearance in his native Seattle, Floyd Bannister, a 23-year-old left-hander, pitched the Mariners to a 5-2 victory over the Oakland A's last night at the Kingdome.

Bannister, acquired from Houston in a trade for shortstop Craig Reynolds, scattered seven hits over seven innings and allowed only one earned run.

The Mariners won the game with a three-run third inning. The big hit was Ruppert Jones' two-run single off the A's starter and loser, John Henry Johnson.

Oakland took a 1-0 lead in the first inning on Miguel Dilone's walk, his stolen base, a single by Mitchell Page and Jeff Newman's sacrifice fly. But Seattle dominated from the third inning on.

Oakland's manager, Jim Marshall, said that pitching was his team's strong point and that the A's losing four straight to start the season "is just a case of our not scoring enough runs — only seven in those four games."

Adding to the A's troubles last night were five errors committed behind Johnson and three Oakland relievers.

Tigers 7, Royals 3

At Kansas City, Ron LeFlore drove in four runs with a double and single to lift Detroit past previously unbeaten Kansas City behind the eight-hit pitching of Milt Wilcox and John Hiller. Wilcox allowed five hits in six innings and Hiller gave up a run and three hits to pick up his first save.

Reds 9, Braves 4

In the National League, at Atlanta, Tom Seaver, who was knocked out in the second inning on Opening Day as the Cincinnati Reds made five errors against San Francisco, struck out 10 in eight innings and added a home run to pace Cincinnati to a 9-4 rout of the winless Atlanta Braves.

The Reds scored runs in each of the first six innings in coasting to their second straight victory after three opening home losses to the Giants.

Dodgers 2, Astros 1

At Houston, Bill Russell homered and Jerry Reuss, just acquired by Los Angeles, allowed only one hit over four innings of relief to give Houston its first defeat. Russell's sixth-inning homer was his first of the season and the shortstop added a single in the eighth to raise his five-game batting average to .523.

Reuss was acquired by the Dodgers in a long-delayed trade of disgruntled relief pitchers, with Rick Rhoden sent to the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	2	1	.667	—
Baltimore	2	1	.667	—
Boston	2	1	.667	—
Detroit	1	1	.500	½
Cleveland	1	2	.333	1
New York	1	2	.333	1
Toronto	0	3	.000	2

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	3	0	1.000	—
Texas	1	0	1.000	1
Kansas City	3	1	.750	½
Seattle	3	2	.600	1
California	2	2	.500	1½
Chicago	1	2	.333	2
Oakland	0	4	.000	3½

Monday's Results
Detroit 7, Kansas City 3, night
Seattle 5, Oakland 2, night

Tuesday's Games
Toronto (Underwood 0-1) at Chicago (Barrios 0-0)
Boston (Eckersley 1-0) at Milwaukee (Caldwell 0-0)
New York (Guidry 0-1) at Baltimore (McGregor 0-0)
Detroit (Ellingham 15-8) at Kansas City (Leonard 1-0)
Cleveland (Wise 0-1) at Texas (Alexander 0-0)
Minnesota (Koosman 0-0) at California (Tanana 1-1)
Oakland (Langford 0-1) at Seattle (Abbott 0-0)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	2	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	2	0	1.000	—
Montreal	2	1	.667	½
Pittsburgh	1	2	.333	1½
Philadelphia	0	2	.000	2
Chicago	0	2	.000	2

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	4	1	.800	—
Houston	3	1	.750	½
San Francisco	3	1	.750	½
Cincinnati	2	3	.400	2
San Diego	1	3	.250	2½
Atlanta	0	4	.000	3½

Monday's Results
Montreal at New York, ppd., rain
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, ppd., rain
Cincinnati 9, Atlanta 4, night
Los Angeles 2, Houston 1, night

Tuesday's Games
Montreal (Lee 0-0) at New York (Falcone 0-0)
San Diego (Perry 1-0) at San Francisco (Blue 1-0)
Pittsburgh (Candelaria 0-0) at Philadelphia (Ruthven 0-0)
Cincinnati (Norman 0-0) at Atlanta (Niekro 0-1)
Los Angeles (Hooton 0-0) at Houston (Richard 1-0)
Chicago (Reuschel 0-1) at St. Louis (Sykes 0-0)

Striking Umpires Rule The Call Has to Be Out

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT) — Umpires' opinions count. Out or safe, strike or ball. What they say is that it is. On a judgment call, a protest is useless.

But now they are protesting management's judgments in their demands for higher individual salaries. Inevitably, enough managers will complain that mistakes by the temporary umpires are costing them games, and club owners will convince the league presidents to rehire the experienced umpires. For now the exiled umpires are outside the ball parks. But their opinions will count — perhaps more than ever before.

"When we sat out that day last year," Andy Olsen said, "the league presidents testified that they couldn't get along without us because they had four pennant races going."

"They got four pennant races going now," Marty Springstead said. "They don't think these games count. But they'll count in September when they remember how they beat one."

"If we went back now on the league's terms, the ballplayers would say, 'How could you guys do that?' " Dick Stello said. "We'd lose their respect and never get it back."

They were sitting around after dinner in Springstead's home in Hofstern, N.Y., between Yankee Stadium picketing assignments — Springstead, 41 years old, an American League umpire since 1965; Joe Brinkman, 34, in the American League since 1973; Andy Olsen, 48, in the National League since 1968; Dick Stello, 44, in the National League since 1968.

"Water will seek its own level," Springstead was saying now. "Let those scabs do it every day and people will find out."

"We are the representatives of baseball's integrity," Olsen said. "We represent the rule book. All we want is parity with the pro basketball referees — $45,000 after 10 years, that's all I want but I'm not getting it."

"In six games, Pete Rose makes what I make all year," Stello said. "But we're working for a man who doesn't like umpires. Chub Feeney doesn't like umpires."

"They don't understand umpires," Olsen said. "Feeney was never an umpire; Lee MacPhail was never an umpire."

The highest-paid umpire last season was Nestor Chylak at $50,000. He's now an assistant American League supervisor. The next best salaries were in the $40,000 range.

"I made $34,500 and they offered me $37,000 this year plus a $1,000 bonus as a crew chief," Springstead said. "But it's take it or leave it. It's always been that way. Look at this note back when I was working in the Southern League in 1965 from Sam Smith, the league president — 'If you are so unhappy, why don't you just quit?' That's the same attitude we're fighting now. How would they like it if we joined the Teamsters union. If we did, they couldn't get a hot dog inside all those ball parks."

"I spent about $4,000 out of my pocket in travel expenses last year," Stello said. "That's above the per diem."

"Look at this glass," Brinkman said. "NBC gave us each a half a dozen glasses and that's nice. But NBC paid baseball $54.5 million to televise games and baseball can't give us $500,000 of that money."

"What we're asking for, it would cost each team about $20,000," Stello said. "They spend that on a cocktail party."

Monday Line Scores

National League

Cincinnati	311 121 000								7	10	1
Atlanta	002 000 100								4	7	2

Seaver, Pastore (9) and Bench; Mahler, LaCorte (3), Skok (5), Devine (8) and Murphy. W—Seaver (1-1). L—Mahler (0-1). HRs—Cincinnati, Seaver (1), Bench (1); Atlanta, Matthews (1), Bonnell (1).

Los Angeles	000 011 000								2	5	0
Houston	000 010 000								1	4	0

Welch, Reuss (6) and Ferguson, Yeager (9); Ruhle, Andujar (9) and Ashby. W—Welch (1-0). L—Ruhle (0-1).

American League

Detroit	000 100 204								7	10	2
Kansas City	000 002 001								3	12	2

Wilcox, Hiller (7) and Parrish; Gale, Mingori (7), Rodriguez (9) and Porter. W—Wilcox (1-0). L—Gale (0-1).

Oakland	100 000 100								2	9	5
Seattle	002 100 10x								5	9	0

Johnson, Wirth (6), Locey (7), Todd (8) and Newman; Bannister, Rawley (8) and Cox. W—Bannister (1-0). L—Johnson (0-1).

NHL Playoffs

Preliminary Round
Best of Three Series
Series 'A'
Tuesday's Game
Vancouver at Philadelphia
Thursday's Game
Philadelphia at Vancouver
Saturday's Game
Vancouver at Philadelphia, if necessary
Series 'B'
Tuesday's Game
Los Angeles at New York Rangers
Thursday's Game
New York Rangers at Los Angeles
Saturday's Game
Los Angeles at New York Rangers, if necessary
Series 'C'
Tuesday's Game
Toronto at Atlanta
Thursday's Game
Atlanta at Toronto
Saturday's Game
Toronto at Atlanta, if necessary
Series 'D'
Tuesday's Game
Pittsburgh at Buffalo
Thursday's Game
Buffalo at Pittsburgh
Saturday's Game
Pittsburgh at Buffalo, if necessary

NHL Leaders

	GP	G	Pts
Trottier, NYI	76	47	87 134
Dionne, LA	80	59	71 130
Lafleur, Mon	80	52	77 129
Bossy, NYI	80	69	57 126
MacMillan, Atl	79	37	71 108
Chouinard, Atl	80	50	57 107
Potvin, NYI	73	31	76 107
Federko, Stl	74	31	64 95
Taylor, LA	78	43	48 91
Gillies, NYI	75	35	56 91



United Press International

Ron Plaza, the Cincinnati Reds' third-base coach, warns Ray Knight to stay on the bag as Pepe Frias, the Atlanta Braves' shortstop, tries to tag him out.

NHL Starts the Long Haul of the Playoffs

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT) — The National Hockey League playoffs, which include two teams with losing records, no first-place clubs in the opening round and all the teams from the powerful Patrick Division, start tonight and could run until May 31. Typically, fans are confused.

For example, where are the division champions when the playoffs start. Why aren't they playing? And how come a club such as the Vancouver Canucks, unable to amass even 64 points in an 80-game schedule, has a chance at the Stanley Cup while the Minnesota North Stars, with more points, are not in the playoffs?

These are the sorts of questions that hockey fans worry over. But it's all very simple, working this way:

The four divisional winners — the Islanders, the Canadiens, the Black Hawks and the Bruins — automatically make the playoffs and draw first-round byes. It does not matter that, in addition to the other division champions, seven clubs in the league have more points than the Black Hawks.

It Comes Automatically

The second-place finishers in each division also automatically get into the playoffs. Again, it doesn't matter if other teams in other divisions have more points.

But who is going to play these second-place teams, since the first-place finishers have the week off? The answer: the four wild-card clubs. These are the teams that had the best records among all the clubs that did not finish first or second.

So the eight teams in action tonight will be the Rangers, the Flyers, the Flames, the Sabres, the Penguins, the Maple Leafs, the Kings and the Canucks.

Matchups are determined by a point system. The eight teams are graded on the basis of 1 through 8. The team with the most points plays the team with the least. In the event of a point tie, a team with more victories achieves the higher status — No. 2 plays No. 7, while No. 3 meets No. 6 and No. 4 plays No. 5. All are two-of-three-game series.

The top four teams open at home, with game two on the road, Thursday night. If there is a third game, it returns to the original site on Saturday.

The second-round games, and all subsequent rounds, are four-of-seven-series. In round two, the four survivors from the opening round will face the division winners. However, even though a club captured its division, it does not automatically receive the home-ice advantage. Once again, the eight clubs will be graded from 1 through 8 on their regular-season points.

In every series, the team with more points has the advantage of starting at home, and would also have the extra game, if needed, at home.

Are there inequities? Yes, contend the Rangers and the Flames and the Flyers of the Patrick Division. Each picked up more points than the Black Hawks, who were under .500 but who — fortunately for them — played in the Symthe Division.

So while the Black Hawks have been relaxing for a while, knowing they don't play anyone until next week, the Rangers and the Flames and the Flyers were under pressure until the final minutes, not knowing whom they would play or where they would finish, only knowing they would be in the playoffs.

Next season's format will be simpler, although there will probably still be grumbling. Sixteen of the 21 teams — remember, there will be expansion — will make the playoffs. These will be the four division winners and 12 wild-card teams — those with the 12 best records of the nondivision winners.

Each of the 16 clubs in the playoffs will have an equal chance of winning the Stanley Cup. The 16 will be thrown together in the first round, with No. 1 meeting No. 16, 2 meeting 15 and so on.

There will also be an end to conference rivalries, if indeed they exist now. Even division rivalries will be less important, because a club could conceivably finish fifth, and last, in its division and still make the playoffs as a wild card.

Road Sign Points Down Memory Lane

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT) — One of the first things a visitor sees on the way into New Orleans from the airport is a highway sign reading, "Slidell," with an arrow pointing left. If he is 50 years old and has any interest in boxing, the name rings a bell, for this town just north of Lake Pontchartrain was the birthplace of Tony Canzoneri, one of the busiest and best of all the little men.

For the sports fan, many place names have a special meaning. Immediately across the Mississippi from New Orleans is Gretna, La., and the mere mention of that town conjures up a vision of a small, neat man rocking back on his left leg and swatting a baseball into the right-field seats in the old Polo Grounds. Gretna, which sent Mel Ott to the Giants.

To any follower of the Brooklyn Dodgers, Pageland, S.C., must always mean Van Lingle Mungo; Ninety-Six, S.C., means Bill Voiselle to the Giants, probably the only pitcher whose uniform number and home town were identical. Johnny Rucker came out of Crabapple, Ga., and so it goes.

New Orleans will make the sports pages this week because — if God, the World Boxing Association and the Louisiana Athletic Commission are willing, and the creek don't rise — Mike Rossman will defend his segment of the light-heavyweight championship against Victor Galindez in a segment of the Superdome Saturday afternoon. This is the bout that didn't come off in Las Vegas last month because the Nevada Commission and WBA couldn't agree on a referee. After that nationally televised snafu, the match was rescheduled in the same ring where Rossman lifted the half-title from Galindez last September.

Second Billing

That happened on the card underneath the Ali-Spinks Show, a drab soap-opera wherein Leon Spinks returned to Muhammad Ali the WBA piece of the heavyweight championship that Leon had borrowed. In the days leading up to the Ali-Spinks caper, a good deal of ink was devoted to the place New Orleans occupies in ring history.

It is a prominent place, as one might infer from the fact that to this day a plaster cast of John L. Sullivan's arm remains on display in the New Orleans Athletic Club. This is a memento of the 21st-round knockout of Sullivan by Jim Corbett on Sept. 2, 1892. Historians celebrate that date with slightly more respect than they render to Jan. 8, 1815, when Andrew Jackson's riflemen took the invading British out in Round One.

Not that boxing history in New Orleans starts with Sullivan and Corbett. In 1837 the Daily Picayune carried an announcement that "James 'Deaf' Burke has opened an establishment in Chartres Street to teach young men how to defend themselves if set upon by toughs or to chastise any acquaintance in need of chastisement."

Then there was April 6, 1893, when Andy Bowen and Jack Burke went 110 rounds in the longest glove fight on record. After 7 hours and 19 minutes neither man could continue so the disgusted referee called it no contest. Bowen, a New Orleans lightweight, had exceptional recuperative powers and seldom hurried. Less than six weeks after his tryst with Burke, he fought Jack Everhardt for 5 hours and 38 minutes, stopping him in the 85th round.

All Things to All Men

To some, New Orleans means Creole cooking, to others it is the town of Storyville and Jelly Roll Morton, but to fight buffs of 50 and older it will always be the city of Tony Canzoneri and Pete Herman. The latter, who died six years ago, was a familiar figure in the old French Quarter until fairly recent times. He was a blind saloon keeper, small and cheery and full of stories about the years before and just after World War I when he had 149 fights and held the bantamweight championship twice, winning it from Kid Williams in 1917, losing to Joe Lynch in 1920, beating Lynch back the next year and finally losing to Johnny Buff.

Canzoneri fought for the bantamweight championship as a 19-year-old, getting a draw with Bud Taylor in their first match and losing the second. Growing up, he won the featherweight title once, the lightweight title twice and the junior welterweight title twice. At 18 he was fighting on the championship level with opponents like Andre Routis, Johnny Dundee, Bud Taylor and Pete Sarmiento. He had won the featherweight title from Benny Bass and lost it to Routis before he was 20.

Into Show business

Tony had 176 fights over 15 years and the last saw him flattened by Bummy Davis in three. He did a nightclub act with Joey Adams, had a liquor store for awhile on Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn and opened a restaurant at Broadway and 51st Street.

He was a wonderful little guy, alert as a sparrow, and he remembered every round he ever fought. "The first time I saw you," he was told by Irving Rudd, then and now hustling publicity for boxing, "you flattened Billy Hogan in the Ridgewood Grove." "Oooh," Tony said, "that was a cold winter night, wasn't it?"

New York fans remember the night he was in Madison Square Garden with Jimmy McLarnin. Harry Balogh introduced the fighters and officials, speaking into an outsized microphone lowered from the ceiling. The timekeeper hit the bell but nobody hit the button to raise the mike. Balogh had left it swinging, and it conked Canzoneri on the forehead as he hustled out to mid-ring. Tony was staggered and McLarnin swarmed all over him but Tony recovered in time to punch out a decision.

Canzoneri left New Orleans for Brooklyn in his youth but the old river town still claims him. A few years ago a sports writer down there wrote a full-dress story on the man and his accomplishments, neglecting to mention that Tony had died of a heart attack in 1959, shortly after his 51st birthday. He did not, however, neglect to turn in an expense account, including the item: "Dinner with Canzoneri." At last report, he was looking for work.

Transactions

FOOTBALL
National Football League
DENVER BRONCOS—Signed Tom McNamara and Mitch Johnson, placekickers.
HOCKEY
National Hockey League
PHILADELPHIA FLYERS—Recalled Rick St. Croix, goaltender, from Philadelphia of the American Hockey League.

Mahaffey Injured

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 10 (AP) — John Mahaffey, the PGA national champion, has withdrawn from the Masters golf tournament this week because of problems with an injured hand.

The Soccer Scene

Tragedy Is the Backdrop

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, April 10 (IHT) — The outcome of the richest European Cup in history could be turned by the ability of one man to play with dash and purpose, freshness and surprise, in circumstances in which few of us would endeavor to go to work.

Tragedy, a word much abused in the name of sport, is the right one to apply to the backcloth against which John Robertson attempts to fulfill his role as potential match-winner for Nottingham Forest against F.C. Cologne tomorrow night.

Yesterday, while Robertson was visiting a niece injured and orphaned in a car crash that killed his brother and sister-in-law, his Nottingham club manager was saying that the player was the one to provide something a little unorthdox to throw "German regimentation and discipline out of gear."

His Own Decision

The decision to play in this first leg of the European semifinal was left to the winger himself. Once he said yes, Forest arranged to fly him from Scotland to Nottingham, and then back to Scotland by Thursday for the funeral.

In return, and in between, Robertson will be asked to wipe his mind clear to concentrate totally on creating the goals Nottingham will need to set up a healthy chance of progressing to the European Cup final on May 30. . .a final that will generate £1 million.

An unlikely looking hero at the best of times, the swarthy, tubby figure of John Robertson camouflages the cleverest of touches, the smart acceleration and the pinpoint crosses that provide as many as two-thirds of the successes Forest has enjoyed. "A touch of genius in a side of basically capable professionals," his manager, Brian Clough, once truthfully stated.

Because Viv Anderson, Forest's raiding full-back is suspended from this match, and because Trevor Francis, the club's £1 million investment is ineligible, the onus is piled heavily on Robertson's thick-set shoulders. He, perhaps, will actually welcome the responsibility as a retreat from family grief, although heaven knows determination is not the prime value he contributes to the team.

In Fact, if Not Name

The match itself is most people's idea of the real European finale — although that is probably misplaced dismissal of both Austria Wien and Malmo, which contest the other semifinal — a finely balanced contest between the best of British and best of German play.

If Cologne takes the field in Nottingham tomorrow true to the promise of its manager that it will attack all the way, I take the team to be the eventual victors. Cologne is laced with internationals, experienced in the ways of European soccer, enticed by the promise of £3,000 a man to beat Forest and then £6,000 each to win the final, and led by Hennes Weisweiler, the dean of European coaches, who at Borussia Monchengladbach, Barcelona and now Cologne has instigated a sophisticated style that would grace the best team in Europe.

Weisweiler's team attacks on the break; the backs as well as forwards roam into scoring positions, the whole team rotates around a midfield hub that contains three of the most-outstanding talents in Germany. Even if Heinz Flohe, the captain and rhythm master, fails to overcome the dual injuries of a racked breastbone and pulled hamstring, his partners, Bernard Cullmann and Herbert Neumann, are scarcely babes out of their depth.

More Power Suddenly

Even though Forest has suddenly trebled its goalpower, scoring 17 goals against 2 in its last five league games, even though Cologne's league form is uninspiring, there is a European polish about the Germans that Forest lacks. Weisweiler has said he wants one goal from Dieter Muller in Nottingham and will then be confident of overcoming Forest in the return and the one thing that lies in Nottingham's favor is the pitch: It will be a quagmire, more suited to English running power than German technique.

Meanwhile, the opponents so lightly dismissed contest their own first leg in Vienna. Two tightly knit teams, more given to efficiency than works of art, will look to their respective goalscorers: Walter Schachner is the man all Austria has looked to since Hans Krankl's departure to Spain, while Anders Ljungberg, "Puskas" to the Swedes.

Neeskens Rumor

AMSTERDAM, April 10 (AP) — Johan Neeskens will play for the New York Cosmos this season, the Amsterdam mass-circulation newspaper De Telegraaf reported. The soccer star, whose contract with Barcelona expires at the end of this season, has already signed a preliminary five-year contract with the Cosmos, the newspaper said.

Each team has more World Cup experience than many people realize, each a know-how and an organization that may cancel the other out. "We are a surprise even to Sweden," admits Malmo's young English coach, Bob Houghton. "We are happy with the semifinal draw, and I'm sure Austria is even happier. We are neighbors and know each other well." That all points to a cautious, low-score encounter. Who wins? Who knows? It's even-steven.

One Close, One Not

The Cup Winners' semifinals, meanwhile, offers a likely passage to Barcelona against the part-timers of Beveran of Belgium, and another close encounter between Fortuna Dusseldorf and Banik Ostrava of Czechoslovakia, a country that remains among the most underrated in Europe.

Barcelona is at the moment a club in transition, one seeking a new coach among the best names in Europe and still erratic after its player Juan Manuel Asensi led last month's strike of the league professionals. He may have been bogged down in paperwork, but the Austrian import Krankl has gone on scoring goals as is his nature and the sheer fanaticism of the 80,000-strong Catalonian crowd will demand victory over Beveran.

Brave the Belgians may be, determined though their international goalkeper Jean-Marie Pfaff remains, one cannot predict as one did against Inter Milan that they will overturn the mammoth odds.

The third European trophy is, with the exception of Red Star Belgrade, a West German monopoly. MSV Duisburg and Borussia Monchengladbach fight out the first UEFA Cup semifinal, while Red Star takes on Hertha Berlin.

Shaky in League

Strangely, the German teams involved are all in unconfident positions in the Bundesliga, particularly Duisburg, which is in serious relegation plight. Borussia, despite its continuing loss of star players and its impending loss of coach, remains the best counter-attacking away side in Europe and it is hard to envisage Duisburg preventing it from another European final.

In Belgrade, however, a crowd of 95,000 will fire Red Star to unstinting efforts against Hertha, a club that has wriggled free from the brink of bankruptcy and relegation troubles. Berlin's 4-1 victory over Eintracht Frankfurt last Saturday, and its surprising triumph against Dukla Prague in Czechoslovakia in the last round, is warning aplenty. Yet Red Star has consistently done just enough to persevere. . .a narrow home win and an away draw.

Nowhere will effort be spared, the victory bonuses alone assure that. But to Berlin the result may mean the difference between club survival and extinction, while to John Robertson the reason for playing at all shows just how much importance the European semis place on a man's lifetime.

NASL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
Washington	2	1	9	5	7	19
New York	2	0	5	3	5	17
Rochester	1	1	3	5	3	9
Toronto	0	2	2	4	2	2

Central

	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
Tulsa	2	0	7	4	6	18
Dallas	2	1	3	2	3	15
Atlanta	0	2	3	8	3	3
Minnesota	0	1	1	3	1	1

West

	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
Portland	1	1	6	6	5	11
Vancouver	1	1	3	2	3	9
Los Angeles	1	0	1	0	1	7
Seattle	0	2	3	5	3	3

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
Fort Lauderdale	2	1	5	3	5	17
Tampa Bay	2	0	4	1	4	16
Philadelphia	1	2	4	3	4	10
New England	0	2	0	4	0	0

Central

	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
Chicago	2	0	4	2	4	16
Houston	2	0	3	1	3	15
Memphis	1	2	2	3	2	8
Detroit	0	2	0	2	0	0

West

	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
San Diego	2	1	5	4	5	17
California	1	2	2	3	2	8
Edmonton	1	1	1	2	1	7
San Jose	0	1	3	4	3	3

(Teams get six points for a victory and no points for a loss. A bonus point is awarded for each goal scored up to a maximum of three per team per game.)

New Baseball League Seeks to Span the Americas

MIAMI, April 10 (AP) — The new Inter-American League will be a delight to the kind of baseball fan who wonders whatever happened to Adolfo Phillips.

The new league will also give some young players a chance to develop at a credible level of competition, some old players a chance to delay their withdrawal from baseball, and some would-be major-league managers a chance to prove themselves.

And the league, which opens play tomorrow, will expand U.S. baseball's ties with Latin America.

"It's something that's been needed for a long time. Baseball must improve its scope," said the league's director, Roberto Maduro. He coordinated and strengthened relations with the Latin-based Winter Leagues while working in commissioner Bowie Kuhn's office the last 11 years.

"This has been my idea for 10 years. It is a great thing for baseball," Maduro said.

Scattered Teams

The league comprises the Miami Amigos, the Panama Banqueros, the Maracaibo (Venezuela) Petroleros, the Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) Tiburones, the Caracas Metropolitanos and the Puerto Rico Boricuas. It has been designated as a Triple-A league by the commissioner, but has no formal ties or affiliations with the major leagues.

In fact, Maduro said, there was some opposition to the new league from major league owners worried that the flow of Latin ballplayers would be diluted because players might prefer to play in their home countries.

"I think it will in the future be good for the major leagues," Maduro said. "I think the young players will learn better with good instruction in their home countries. That's one of the main reasons why I wanted to start the league."

Ronald Fine, owner of the Amigos here, said there also were some officials upset because Miami is viewed as a potential major-league expansion site.

"Suppose next year we take in another American city, say New Orleans. Who's to say we can't develop into a third major league?" Fine asked. "Maybe we can one day have a true World Series," Maduro added.

Maduro said all the club owners are financially secure. Club payrolls, however, cannot exceed $200,000. Minimum pay is $600 a month. Major league teams can buy the Inter-American players for $25,000 plus $12,500 more if the player sticks.

Johnson at Helm

Among the managers is Miami's Dave Johnson, who holds the National League record of 43 home runs by a second baseman in a season. "I chose to be a full-time manager over a part-time player" in the majors, Johnson said. He will play for the Amigos.

"I think the quality of the league will be high. There will be a lot of players that the major-league teams will make mistakes on and that we will pick up," Johnson said.

The other managers also have major-league experience. They are Jose Santiago (Puerto Rico), a 12-4 hurler for the pennant-winning Boston Red Sox of 1967; Pat Dobson (Maracaibo), a 20-game winner for Baltimore in 1971; Jim Busby (Caracas), veteran player and coach for several teams; Chico Salmon (Panama), utilityman for Baltimore, and Mike Kekich (Santo Domingo), a former pitcher for the New York Yankees and Cleveland Indians.

The teams will play 130-game schedules with arduous road trips.

Tovar on Roster

Some of the players: Adolfo Phillips, a former centerfielder for the Chicago Cubs, among other teams; Cesar Tovar, a former handyman for the Minnesota Twins; Santo Alcala, a 6-foot-8-inch right-hander done in by control problems after an impressive start with the Cincinnati Reds four years ago, and Dick Pole, a reliever for the Red Sox and a 4-11 pitcher for Seattle last year.

Other former major leaguers include Ron Perranoski, reliever for Los Angeles and Minnesota; Mike Anderson, a good-field, no-hit outfielder for the Philadelphia Phillies, and Gonzalo Marquez and Angel Mangual, key pinch hitters for the champion Oakland A's of the early '70s.

Also, Bob Reynolds, a former reliever for Baltimore; Tito Fuentes, switch-hitting infielder who batted .309 for Detroit two years ago before turning free agent and remaining unsigned, and Oscar Zamora, a former reliever for the Cubs.

Gervin, at 29.6, Retains Scoring Title Over Free

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP) — George Gervin of San Antonio led the National Basketball Association in scoring for the second successive year, finishing with a 29.6 average, according to figures made public yesterday.

Lloyd Free of San Diego, who averaged 28.8, finished second for the scoring title behind Gervin, who became the sixth player in NBA history to win consecutive championships. The others were George Mikan, Neil Johnston, Wilt Chamberlain, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Bob McAdoo.

Kevin Porter of Detroit led the league in assists with an average of 13.4 a game and became the first player in league history to surpass 1,000 assists when he finished with 1,099. The old mark was 910, set by Nate Archibald in 1972-73.

Malone led the league in rebounds with 17.6 a game, almost 5 a game more than the runners-up, Rich Kelley of New Orleans and Abdul-Jabbar. Malone also broke his own league record for offensive rebounds with 587, or 150 more than the mark of 437 set in 1976-77.

Rick Barry of Houston won his fifth free throw percentage title and set an accuracy record, finishing at .947 and breaking the mark of .945 set by Ernie DiGregorio in 1976-77.

Cedric Maxwell of Boston was the field goal percentage leader at .584. Abdul-Jabbar led in blocked shots with 3.95 a game.

NBA Leaders

Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Gervin, S.A.	80	947	471	2365	29.6
Free, S.D.	78	795	454	2244	28.8
M. Johnson, Mil.	77	828	332	1972	25.6
McAdoo, Bos.	68	596	295	1487	24.8
Malone, Hou.	82	716	599	2031	24.8
Thompson, Den.	74	693	439	1825	24.8
Westphal, Pho.	81	801	339	1941	24.0
Abdl-Jbbr, L.A.	80	777	349	1903	23.8
Gilmore, Chi.	82	753	434	1940	23.7
Davis, Phoe.	79	764	340	1868	23.6

Rebounding

	G	Off	Def	Tot	Avg
Malone, Hou.	82	587	857	1444	17.6
Kelley, N.O.	80	383	723	1026	12.8
Abdl-Jbbr, L.A.	80	287	818	1025	12.8
Gilmore, Chi.	82	293	738	1043	12.7
Silas, Sea.	82	222	781	1013	12.4

Assists

	G	No.	Avg
Porter, Det.	82	1099	13.4
Lucas, G.S.	82	762	9.3
Nixon, L.A.	82	737	9.0
Ford, K.C.	79	681	8.6
Westphal, Phoe.	81	359	4.5



Lloyd Free
Only second best

Letter From Moscow

Things That Go Bump In the Russian Night

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW (WP) — The Leningrad University graduate had never met an American. He said cautiously that he wanted to ask a few questions "which you don't have to answer if you don't want to."

"Go ahead," said the American, thinking wearily of those favorite topics of Soviet propaganda — the neutron bomb, unemployment in the West, or perhaps the Camp David accords.

"My first question is about the flying saucer that followed the American astronauts to the moon *and landed nearby. Why did the* Americans suppress this, and can you really tell me about it?"

There was silence, and then the surprised American said that to his knowledge, there had been no such episode.

The Russian objected. He and his young friends, he went on, knew that Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin had reported both a lunar landing by another craft, simultaneous with theirs in 1969, and a meeting and conversation with the extraterrestrial creatures. They had it on videotape, the Russian said.

When the American demurred, the young Russian replied with disgust, "I see I know more about this than you!"

Soviet intelligentsia lack zany fare such as "Close Encounters of the Third Kind," "Battlestar Galactica" or "Star Wars" to fire their imaginations. Nevertheless, the Soviet younger generation seems powerfully drawn to the romance of the saucers and other UFOs that reportedly have visited many capitalist countries in the past 30 years.

Study of the occult, of astrology, of zodiacal influences — which the official Soviet press increasingly has scolded as "pseudoscience" — seems to be on the increase here and, as elsewhere in the industrialized world, flying saucers are in the vanguard.

Interest in UFOs has been spurred by circulation of the text of a lecture, allegedly given and officially suppressed, by a man said to be a reliable scientist, Leon Zigel, who described the lunar meeting and added, "In the Soviet Union, there exists a ban on all kinds of publications about UFOs."

That sentence alone is enough to insure belief in celestial visitors, even though the self-published lecture has been denounced by various respected figures, including *Yeremei Parnov, a science-fiction* writer.

Nevertheless, this vast country, with its sparsely populated interior, has produced over the years other mysteries analogous to Western fixtures such as the Loch Ness monster and Bigfoot, the legendary humanoid of the Pacific Northwest.

Last year, for example, a Tass reporter suggested that the Abominable Snowman or *Yeti* of the Himalayas may have a distant relative alive and well in northern Siberia. The Russian cousin is called *Chuchunaa* in a Yakutia dialect, which means "fugitive" or "outcast." Tass reported that Sergei Bulantsev, citing numerous reports from matter-of-fact natives, suggested that *Chuchunaa* is a paleolithic humanoid remnant who was driven into the wilderness by more-aggressive tribes.

According to the descriptions, *Chuchunaa* stands about 6½ feet *high, is shaggy, wears a reindeer* skin against the Siberian cold, eats meat and berries, has "a very dark face" the size of a human's but with a broad chin and a small forehead *that protrudes above the eyes "like* a cap."

Elsewhere, the search goes on for proof of the existence of *Aidakhar* ("huge snake" in a local dialect), a 50-foot Soviet version of the Loch Ness monster. A Soviet geographer and his son reported seeing the monster one day in 1975, in a small lake called Kok-Kol in the Dzhambul region of southern Kazakhstan. Soviet media, which excoriate the notion of the Loch Ness monster as a circulation-building fabrication of the Western press, have paid some attention to their own creature from the depths. Unfortunately, the geographer was so frightened that he forgot to take any photographs.

Russell Baker is on vacation. His column will be resumed when he returns.



Academy Award scenes: Jon Voight and Jane Fonda clutch their Oscars for "Coming Home;" Christopher Walken (top left) won best supporting actor award for "Deer Hunter" role; Maggie Smith (top right) was named best supporting actress for "California Suite," and John Wayne made his first public appearance since undergoing cancer surgery three months ago.

AP Photos

Academy Awards

Jane Fonda, Voight, 'Deer Hunter' Win Top Oscars

From Wire Dispatches

LOS ANGELES, April 10 — Two Vietnam War films, "The *Deer Hunter*" and "*Coming* Home," captured the top Oscars in the 51st annual Academy Awards last night.

"The Deer Hunter" was voted best picture of the year and won four other awards, including best direction (Michael Cimino), to lead all winners. "Coming Home" followed with three awards, including those for best performance by an actress (Jane Fonda) and actor (Jon Voight).

Miss Fonda, who won her second Oscar, portrayed an Vietnam veteran's unfaithful wife; Voight, in his first Oscar-winning performance, had the role of her lover, a paraplegic ex-Marine.

Maggie Smith, who in "California Suite" played an actress who had lost an Oscar, won the real-life Oscar as best supporting actress.

Christopher Walken was named best supporting actor for his role in "The Deer Hunter" — that of a Vietnam veteran obsessed with Russian roulette.

Meanwhile, 13 persons were arrested and five were injured in a demonstration outside the Los Angeles Music Center by members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War, who said that they were protesting the exploitation of the Vietnam War by the film industry.

Among the highlights of this year's awards were appearances by two veteran stars and former Oscar winners, John Wayne and Sir Laurence Olivier. They were greeted by standing ovations and gave moving speeches to the star-filled audience.

Wayne, looking gaunt but sounding hearty in his first public appearance since undergoing cancer surgery Jan. 12, presented the award for best picture of the year. The bearded Olivier was given a special award for his contributions to the motion-picture industry throughout his career.

Other awards included:

Best foreign-language film — "Get Out Your Handkerchiefs," France.

Best screenplay written directly for the screen — Waldo Salt and Robert Jones, "Coming Home."

Best screenplay based on material written from another medium — Oliver Stone, "Midnight Express."

Best original song — "Last Dance," from "Thank God It's Friday."

Best original score — Giorgio Moroder, "Midnight Express."

Best adaptation score — Joe Renzetti, "The Buddy Holly Story."

Best live-action short film — "Teen-Age Father" (New Visions, Inc.), Taylor Hackford, producer.

Best animated short film — "Special Delivery" (National Film Board of Canada), Eunice MacCauley and John Weldon, producers.

Best achievement in documentary feature film — "Scared Straight!" (Golden West Television Productions), Arnold Shapiro, producer.

Best achievement in documentary short-subject film — "The Flight of the Gossamer Condor" (Shadd Productions), Jacqueline Phillips Shadd and Ben Shadd, producers.

Best achievement in art direction — "Heaven Can Wait."

Best achievement in costume design — Anthony Powell, "Death on the Nile."

Best achievement in film editing — Peter Zinner, "The Deer Hunter."

Best achievement in sound — Richard Portman, William McCaughey, Aaron Rochin and Darin Knight, "The Deer Hunter."

Best achievement in cinematography — Nestor Almendros, "Days of Heaven."

PEOPLE: *Schmidt to Speak At Harvard Graduation*

Officials at Harvard University always have tried tried to keep the name of each year's commencement speaker a surprise, but this time the cat is out of the bag early. After several publications, including the Harvard Crimson, reported that the June 7 commencement speech would be given by **Helmut Schmidt**, Harvard officials confirmed it. The West German chancellor, during a five-day visit to the United States, will also speak at the University of South Carolina and address the American Council on Germany in New York. Last year's speaker, Russian author **Alexander Solzhenitsyn**, made front pages worldwide with a denunciation of what he called materialism and moral decline in the Western world . . . **President Carter** has accepted an invitation to deliver the commencement address at Cheyney State College in Pennsylvania on May 20.

* * *

Gov. **Edmund Brown Jr.** of California and his rock-star girlfriend, **Linda Ronstadt**, are watching the elephants and the rhinoceri in Kenya and steadfastly denying rumors that they'll be wed in the shadow of Mount Kilimanjaro. Besides, says Brown, that's nobody's business — "this is my private life." He and Miss Ronstadt flew to Nairobi, where they've alternately been meeting United Nations officials and dodging reporters. They'll hobnob with Massi tribesmen this week in Kenya's savanna highlands. The Los Angeles Times reports that Brown debated the political implications of taking Miss Ronstadt on safari — then said "to hell with it" and asked her to go.

* * *

It's some birthday party when **Frank Sinatra** leads the songfest and the guests pay $1,000 apiece just to attend — but that's how Gov. **Hugh Carey** of New York celebrated his 60th. About 1,200 people turned out at the fund-raiser, aimed at helping Carey to pay off a $2.3-million campaign debt. Sinatra led the "Happy Birthday to You" chorus and "Muppet Show" songwriter **Joe Raposa** did some special lyrics . . . In another birthday observance, the late **Paul Robeson**, the controversial actor and singer who once praised the Soviet Union as a model society, was honored with a star on Hollywood's Walk of Fame. Among those attending the unveiling on what would have been Robeson's 81st birthday were L. Angeles Mayor **Tom Bradley** a Robeson's son, **Paul Robeson J.** who accepted a memorial resol tion. Robeson's is the 1,704th st on the Hollywood Boulevard sid walk.

* * *

Vernon Presley, father of the la rock-'n'-roll idol, was reported serious condition at Baptist Hosp tal in Memphis after suffering a other heart attack. Presley, wh was 63 yesterday, walked into t hospital's emergency room Satu day, complaining of chest pain Presley spent more than a month the hospital after he was admitt for a minor heart attack Jan. 15. was released in February after h condition stablized, and had bee under a doctor's care at his hom . . . "First Monday in Octobe was canceled for the week in Chic go when the play's star, **Henry Fo da**, landed in the hospital for trea ment of acute inflammato arthritis in his hip.

* * *

Mick Jagger didn't show up court in Los Angeles, so his wif attorney is after a bench warra for his arrest. The Rolling Ston rock king was slapped with a su poena last week in New York in t divorce suit filed against him b wife **Bianca**. Her lawyer, **Mary Mitchelson**, asked for the warra but Superior Court Judge Mary Freeman says that he isn't sure h jurisdiction in the case, so he ponder the matter until April 2 Bianca wants some hefty suppo money, plus more than $20 milli in community property. Mick lawyer is trying to get the case tri in England.

* * *

Feminist **Kate Millett** says th she was "expelled from Iran brute force and terrorized in t process," and that nobody told h why. She said at a Los Angel news conference that she was k under police guard in Tehran for hours, during which she was "ter fied and terrorized, living in a st of panic under armed guard." S she says she'll continue to fight f women's rights in Iran, whe "women are living under many the same conditions that prevaile under Shah **Mohammed Re Pahlavi**. Millett says that she'll ra money to publish feminist lite ture for Iranian women.

—SAMUEL JUSTIC

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